

## Yazov warns of 'military concern'

# Soviet army fear threatens arms treaty

From Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent, Moscow

THERE would be little chance of a conventional arms treaty this year unless new Soviet military concerns were taken into account, Marshal Dmitry Yazov, the newly promoted Soviet Defence Minister, warned yesterday.

After a meeting of over an hour with Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Defence, in Moscow, Marshal Yazov indicated that the military was now conducting some form of review of the arms control talks in Vienna.

His confirmation that the Soviet military was behind the sudden change of atmosphere at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks provided further evidence that the armed services are playing a key role in slowing down the negotiations.

Standing next to Mr King inside the Ministry of Defence, Marshal Yazov said the changes which had been taking place in Eastern Europe and the prospective reunification of Germany, called for "some corrections" in the negotiations. He said the issues now at stake were touching on the interests of the military.

The defence minister cited, in particular, concern over the future status of the East German army and the present withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These changes, Marshal Yazov said, affected the "quantitative side" of the Warsaw Pact forces. "Without

quantity you can't have quality. All this should be specified somehow (in the CFE talks)," he said.

Marshal Yazov, who was promoted from General by President Mikhail Gorbachev last month, made it clear that he wanted a firm link between the CFE talks and the question of German reunification. The impact of his words was not lost on Mr King, the first British defence minister to visit the Soviet Union since the Second World War.

Mr King said he would discuss Marshal Yazov's comments with his Nato colleagues at a meeting in Brussels next week. The Nato Defence Planning Committee is due to meet on Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary of state also said the Nato negotiators in Vienna would have to be told, "I think the negotiations are getting tougher," Mr King said. "I hope it will be the final crunch before we get an agreement."

The change of mood at the CFE talks became apparent about two months ago when the Soviet negotiators introduced new problems, including a different definition of a main battle tank. Mr King said he had tried to reassure Marshal Yazov that Nato was a defensive alliance and that it was in Europe's interests for a united Germany to be in the Western alliance.

Mr King conceded, however, that the Soviet Union faced a different situation since the CFE negotiations began in March last year. "The Warsaw Pact is now looking at very different creatures," he said. He emphasized that although there were still "major differences", the two meetings he had had with Marshal Yazov — the first was in London last summer — had helped to create warm relations.

Meanwhile, reports in Washington yesterday suggested that when Mr James Baker, the American Secretary of State for Defence, arrives in Moscow today he is expected to offer concessions in a last-ditch effort to have the outline of an agreement limiting strategic nuclear arms ready for the full presidential summit in Washington in two weeks' time (Martin Fletcher writes).

Mr Baker is in Moscow for a final round of pre-summit talks with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, and the concessions focus on the biggest remaining obstacle to a Start treaty, how to limit air- and sea-launched cruise missiles. The Bush Administration has apparently

concluded that concessions are necessary because President Gorbachev, facing a resurgent military, has little room for manoeuvre.

However, the package still falls short of Soviet demands and is unlikely to provide more than a basis for further negotiation. Moreover, there is a fear in Washington that the Soviet military is deliberately stalling on a treaty which would leave the United States with an advantage of roughly 3,350 strategic nuclear warheads.

According to *The Washington Post*, the principal American concession will be acceptance of the Soviet demand that air-launched cruise missiles with a range of more than 370 miles be classified as strategic weapons and are therefore subject to limitation under the treaty. Until now, the Americans have held out for a 500-mile threshold, but as a quid pro quo they will want Moscow to agree to the exemption of certain cruise missiles armed with conventional warheads.

A 370-mile limit would affect the new American Tactical Air-to-Surface Missiles (TASMs) which the US wants to deploy in West Germany in the mid-1990s, making it harder for them to reach the Soviet Union. However, the limit would not apply to French and British TASMs.

In a more modest nod to Moscow, and in breach of traditional Nato policy, the US is also reportedly willing to agree in the idea of mutual declarations of numbers of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles produced for ships and submarines. The United States had wanted no legally binding limit on deployment of these missiles, while the Russians wanted a limit of 600 a side. Washington plans to produce 700 sea-launched cruise missiles over five years, but it is hinting that it might stick at that number for longer.

According to *The Washington Post*, the US Government may also propose a limit on mobile, land-based ballistic missiles, such as the Soviet SS-24 and SS-25. To date, it has objected to the limit of 800 proposed by Moscow, but it has failed to put forward a lower figure.

This is the third pre-summit meeting of the two foreign ministers. American officials say the Russians began to backpedal on arms limitation agreements in Washington last April.

Peaceful revolution, page 9  
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## Gorbachov gets tough with rebel republics

Moscow

PRESIDENT Gorbachov last night condemned Latvia and Estonia for taking steps towards full independence and declared their decisions null and void.

Soviet television read two presidential decrees which said both republics had violated the Soviet constitution and a recent law on secession.

Latvia declared itself an "independent democratic republic" on May 4 but mapped out a transitional period to avoid provoking retaliatory action by the

Kremlin. It was the first time Mr Gorbachov had officially responded to the Latvian decision.

He has already condemned Estonia's announcement that it would follow its own "step-by-step" path to independence. Mr Gorbachov's decree declared the Latvian and Estonian actions "as having no juridical force from the moment of adoption".

Moscow is applying sanctions against Lithuania to force it to back down on its March 11 declaration of independence. (*Reuters*)

## Russian film takes communist system apart

From Mary Dejevsky  
Moscow

FIVE years of *glasnost* have broken many Soviet taboos, but every one of those still left — from Lenin, through the intrinsic superiority of socialism to the concept of *glasnost* itself — is smashed to smithereens in a new film scheduled for release in Moscow shortly.

*You Can't Live Like This* has been made by a 52-year-old producer, Stanislav Govorukhin, with a record of controversial film-making. His new film, however, transcends all previous bounds with a comprehensive indictment of everything that the Soviet Union is and stands for. The final verdict is that the Communist Party is irredeemable and should be brought to account for "crimes against the people" in a Nuremberg-style trial.

The film cannot be described as

directed against President Gorbachov or against *perestroika* or *glasnost* as such, although *glasnost* is dismissed as "another lie". It is directed against the whole course of Soviet history since 1917, beginning with the Bolsheviks and with Lenin.

At one point the film shows a photograph of the last Tsar and his family. Each child is identified with his or her name and the method of death: shot or beheaded. "No one was brought to trial for this crime," says Govorukhin, who also narrates the film. "Ours is a society that was built on an unpunished crime."

Criminality is a dominant theme of the film: from gruesome opening sequences of murders and their victims, illustrating the rising tide of violent crime in the Soviet Union (a rise of 75 per cent in serious crime in Moscow

from 1988 to 1989), to accounts of the impotence of Soviet police in the face of civil unrest in the trans-Caucasus early this year. In between is evidence of the low regard in which Soviet police are held by the state that employs them, and by the public who depend on them for their safety.

Towards the end of the film Govorukhin contemplates the huge unofficial open-air market in the southern port of Odessa where, as he says, everything can be had, at a price. Vast numbers of Soviet people, he says sadly, are forced by shortages to trade illegally. From that first step over the moral borderline, the distance to serious crime is that much shorter.

Govorukhin says that his film is addressed to the Soviet Union's ruling circles, old and new: its Politburo and

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After the blast: Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, at the site of the Eltham bombing yesterday

## Sell-off of power may be restricted

By David Young

THE Government is considering a significant change to its £10 billion plans for privatizing the power industry because of advice that certain sectors should only be sold to the "sophisticated" investor.

The Government sold British Telecom, British Gas and the water industry in the new breed of private shareholders created by its policy of widening share ownership. However, it is considering advice that while the sell-off of the 12 area boards planned for the autumn will continue the success of that policy — with consumers attracted to shares in their local boards by discount vouchers — privatization of the generating side of the industry should be left to City investors. It seems likely that the two generating companies to be created, National Power and PowerGen, will be sold by tender.

The government view is still that the industry will be privatized before the next election, with the 12 area boards being floated in the autumn and the generating companies being sold the following spring. It has yet to explain how the sale of the generating companies will be handled, but last night said that its intention is to "float" the entire industry. This condition would be met by inviting tenders for the generators, which technically gives the public the right to bid but rules out a direct placing of the shares in the stock markets.

It seems likely that institutional shareholders, including several investment houses in Japan and Germany, will be invited to tender for 51 per cent of the two companies. A maximum 5 per cent holding will probably be set.

The price will be reduced from past estimates of more than £5 billion for the two companies, but their balance sheets will have considerable debt, which means that the net income to the Government will eventually be around the levels predicted. This leaves the Government the option of later selling the remainder of the two companies to the public.

Comment, page 27

## Strengthened windows save lives in IRA blast

By Staff Reporters

SEVEN people were injured yesterday when an IRA time bomb buried in a flower bed exploded outside the front door of the headquarters of the Directorate of Army Education in Eltham, south London, catching the largely civilian workforce at their desks.

It was clear that people would have been killed and more injured but for recent improvements in security at Eltham, particularly the laminating of all windows. While the impact of the bomb — packed with 5-10 lbs of high explosives, believed to be Semtex — blew out a large section of the front of two-storey modern office block, the glass windows failed to shatter.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said: "This was clearly a timing device. Our examination now shows that it appears to have been buried in a flower bed and would not have been visible to the naked eye."

Yesterday morning's blast, for which the IRA admitted responsibility, was condemned by politicians of all parties, but raised further

questions about low-key security at "soft" military targets. Residents living near by complained that there were no guards on the premises and that pensioners from the nearby home for the elderly often wandered into the grounds unchallenged. However, the Ministry of Defence refused to discuss the level of security at Eltham.

Anti-terrorist squad officers and politicians yesterday viewed the attack as part of the IRA's continued assault on mainland military establishments.

Mr Archie Hamilton, the Armed Forces Minister, said after he examined the debris: "It is an absolutely despicable crime." He said the injured — and particularly Mr Trevor Hills, aged 47, from Winchester, who was only 20 ft from the seat of the explosion, and was the most seriously hurt — were "very lucky to be alive".

Mr Hills, two other men and four women, all of whom had been working inside the building, were taken to Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill. Mr Hills was last night described as "comfortable" with two broken ribs and minor injuries to his head. The other six were

discharged after treatment for shock, cuts and abrasions.

The bomb went off at 9.57am. One car parked nearby was overturned by the blast and others severely damaged. Windows were blown out of several nearby homes, but no residents were injured. Lieutenant Colonel John Simmonds, commanding officer at the unit — which administers the education service for army personnel and their children at home and abroad — was in his second-floor office when the bomb went off.

"It was three minutes to 10, I know because the clock on the wall stopped," he said. "There was a tremendous explosion, my windows started to come in but fortunately three weeks ago they were reinforced against such an eventuality. There was a tremendous amount of smoke."

Police were still combing the area yesterday, and Commander Churchill-Coleman said it would take several days to examine the site. Staff returned to the building later to pick up what personal effects were still intact.

Political reaction, page 2

## Schools beef ban attacked

By Michael Hurnsby  
Agriculture Correspondent

AN EDUCATION authority which has banned British beef from school menus following weekend concern over the extent of "mad cow disease" was criticized yesterday.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said the action of Humberston County Council was going too far in present evidence, but it warned its member bodies to be "ready to take drastic action if necessary".

The warning coincided with news that a £1 million publicity campaign to encourage meat-eating is to be launched later this month. But the campaign's organizer, the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday that the promotion was not a direct response in the scare over the disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The disease, or a condition closely resembling it, was diagnosed last week for the first time in a domestic cat, raising fresh fears about the ability of the organism causing it to cross from one species to another and possibly to human beings.

£1m campaign, page 2

## Producers' prices up 6%

Inflation in factory output prices — which the Bank of England sees as a better guide to the underlying rate than the retail price index — rose last month to its highest for more than seven years, to 6.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the stock market shrugged off more bad news on inflation and closed 38.6 up at 2,214.5, after Wall Street soared. Page 25

## 'Sinister' hunt

Officers from 18 police forces are to carry out urgent further investigations after identifying "sinister issues" in 24 cases of bogus social workers entering houses to try to examine children. Page 2

## The Thinker

Peter Fowler, a 46-year-old computer software consultant, of Reading, Berkshire, beat 12 other finalists yesterday to win the 1990 Tournament of the Mind, the ultimate torment devised by MENSA. Page 18

## Taking off

Refurbishment of London Heathrow has improved the first and last impressions of Britain's gateway for millions of travellers. A Special Report on Terminal 3. Pages 31-34

## M&S surprise

Marks & Spencer, the retailer, surprised the stock market with higher than expected profits of £604.2 million before tax, against £529 million last time. Page 25

## Lyle returns

Sandy Lyle, the former Masters golf champion, is planning to play more tournaments in Europe in a bid to regain form. Page 44

## Barnes switch

John Barnes will be used in an experimental central attacking role against Denmark at Wembley tonight. Page 44

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Govorukhin: A record of controversial films



# Political leaders condemn latest bomb outrage by the IRA

By Staff Reporters

POLITICIANS from all parties condemned yesterday's IRA bombing at an Army base in Eitham, south-east London, but supported the idea that it should not undermine the laborious moves towards round-table talks in Northern Ireland aimed at breaking the political deadlock.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said it was a cowardly and vicious act that would only serve to reinforce Britain's determination to make no concessions to terrorism.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Conservative MP for Eitham, said after a visit to the scene that the people who had

committed the latest outrage were "dinosaurs" who failed to understand that violence was not the way to settle political differences.

He also expressed sympathy to the victims and the relatives and paid tribute to the swift response from the emergency services.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the leader of the Liberal Democrats, said he suspected that the bombing was an attempt to get the IRA involved in the talks on the province's future. "This is where the Government and those political parties must stand absolutely firm."

Mr Ashdown, a former Royal Marines officer who served in Northern Ireland, said that he very much hoped that the Unionists and nationalists would re-

spond quickly and effectively to the "very useful initiative" taken by Mr Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland Secretary, to allow bilateral talks to begin on the province's future.

Mr Kinnock said: "Their particular psychosis is to damage and to maim without ever facing up to responsibility."

Last Friday, Mr Brooke held talks with Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, and Mr Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists. Mr Brooke agreed to meet the second of three Unionist pre-conditions for bilateral talks on the future government of the province, under which a gap will be announced in meetings of the Anglo-Irish conference.

The Eitham bombing is the latest

strike in an IRA campaign on the British mainland which has cost the lives of 12 soldiers, injured dozens more and constantly probed military defences in a hit and run strategy stretching over 21 months. The IRA has abandoned the prolonged campaigns of the mid 1970s and the carefully planned single major attacks, such as the Harrods and Brighton bombings, which became the hallmark of the 1980s. Since the summer of 1988 the IRA active service units have deliberately concentrated on soft targets, either units away from operational soldiering or the homes of personnel.

The units — police believe there could be at least two — have applied techniques, including a car bombing device, to trade on unpreparedness and the

Ministry of Defence's apparent difficulty in providing guards for all establishments. Since operations began with the bombing of an Army postal unit in north London in August 1988 the IRA has mounted, or attempted, nine attacks.

The worst was the bombing of the Royal Marine's music school at Deal last September which led to 11 deaths. In November they tried and failed to kill Lieutenant-General Sir David Ramsbotham, commander UK Field Army, with a booby trap car bomb. A few weeks later the IRA severely injured a sergeant with another car bomb left at service quarters in Colchester, Essex.

This year there have been attacks in two recruiting offices, one in Leicester using another car booby trap bomb and

the second in Halifax. There was an attempt to start a letter bomb campaign which stopped quickly.

There is strong suspicion that the units are alternating on the Continent so groups operating on the Continent and that bombers switch backwards and forwards, slipping in and out of Britain by ferry or aircraft. Targets and attacks in Europe have often mirrored the British mainland campaign.

The use of hurried bombs yesterday raises questions about the level of guard on the site. It marks a new development which should cause concern to the Forces and police, since the planter would have needed more time to hide the device than for a bomb left against a wall or clamped to a car.

## 1,100 jobs lost as steel plant closes

By Tim Jones  
Employment Correspondent

MORE than 1,100 jobs are to be lost with the immediate closure of the Brymbo steel-works in Wrexham, Chwyd, United Engineering Steels of Sheffield blamed yesterday's decision on a slump in demand from the car industry.

Last year the plant was promised an £8 million investment but short-time working was adopted recently because of a fall in orders. As Dr John Marek, the local MP, demanded an urgent meeting with Mr David Hunt, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Mervyn Phillips, the chief executive of Cwyd County Council, said it was vital for the Government to recognize the importance of the plant to the local community and give assistance to offset the job losses.

A spokesman for United Engineering Steels said the closure had been forced as its plants were only operating at 75 per cent capacity. He said a reorganization to cut costs and improve competitiveness would create 250 new job opportunities at the company's more modern plants in Yorkshire.

UES, owned jointly by British Steel and GKN, is Europe's leading producer of specialist steels, 60 per cent of the firm's business comes from the motor industry. At present, the company's four melting shops are operating an average 16 shifts a week, while its European competitors are averaging 18 or 20 shifts.

The Cable Street bar rolling mill at Wolverhampton, West Midlands, which is part of the Brymbo division, is unaffected by the decision and will continue to operate independently.

Union leaders representing more than 700,000 local government white-collar workers will be told tomorrow that they have no hope of achieving their demand for a 14 per cent pay settlement.

After staging one-day strikes last year, the unions settled for an 8.8 per cent deal which stretched the authorities' resources to the limit. The councils are under increased pressure to keep the deal low this year to minimize the effect on poll tax bills.

The introduction of the community charge is already estimated to have forced local authorities into raising manning levels by more than 15,000.

Mr David Thomas, chief negotiator for the local authorities, yesterday said the unions' hopes of gaining an across the board settlement of £1,500 were "zilch". He said they would have to pitch their offer closer to the rate of inflation if there was to be a peaceful deal.

## Detectives step up hunt for bogus health staff

By Peter Davenport

OFFICERS from 18 police forces are to carry out urgent further investigations after identifying "sister issues" in 24 cases of bogus social workers entering houses to try to examine children.

The action was decided at a special conference of 37 officers yesterday called by South Yorkshire police at their headquarters in Sheffield. Sixty reported cases were considered and senior officers later admitted that they face a difficult investigation because of the large number of apparently unconnected incidents.

The bogus officials have succeeded in carrying out intimate examinations of 14 children, aged between two and four years. Officers were still concerned that a child could be kidnapped if they were responsible for the outbreak of incidents were not caught, Mr Martin Davies, assistant chief constable of the South Yorkshire, said later.

He chaired the conference and was concerned at the amount of information about families that some bogus officials had known. There was no evidence so far, however, to show that the incidents were the work of connected gangs or to link the incidents with any particular paedophile group.

"We have taken advice from psychologists, psychiatrists and other people in this particular field to give us some indication as to where our investigations should lead," Mr Davies said. "From the instances that have been raised, many of the things we might have been looking for in terms of photographs, touching and general style of approach tend to suggest it is not directly related to any paedophile group. But we do keep an open mind on that."

Police produced a graph showing the rate of incidents across the country since January. Last week was the busiest with 13 reports.

South Yorkshire police will continue to log all incidents throughout the country on its computer. A pattern for making reports will be established to help different forces to compare individual cases. Forces investigating the 24 incidents judged to have "sister issues" are reviewing the cases to an agreed formula to improve the computer data base.

Mr Davies urged parents to check the identity cards of anyone claiming to be social workers or representatives of any other agency. He also appealed for the public to contact the police with details of cars used by people of whom they are suspicious.

Genuine social workers should be ready to show their identity cards and reassure families, he said. Experienced and well-known officials should accompany new workers when they first call on families to calm any fears.

Asked to describe the kind of people the police were searching for, Mr Davies said: "It is a very sick issue but then it is part of our society today. Lots of people have lots of different propensities which cause them to do all sorts of things."

"This one in relation to children is particularly odious and particularly difficult to investigate because of the number of unrelated facts that we have and the ability to find issues on which to hang an investigation."

It was, he added, important to find the people responsible quickly. He could not explain why bogus officials had not, so far, taken away a child.

The forces taking part in yesterday's conference were South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Northumbria, Humberside, Derbyshire, Avon and Somerset, Kent, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, West Midlands, Essex, Lincolnshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cleveland, Merseyside and Devon and Cornwall.

No professionals have a right of access to a person's home unless they have a court order to remove a child, or a mentally ill person is at risk of harming himself or others, the Department of Health said (Jill Sherman writes).

Households may be visited by over a dozen different professionals, however, including health visitors, midwives, social security inspectors, occupational therapists, home helps and social workers, who may ask if they can enter the home. They are not all required to carry identification although most professionals, particularly social workers who are involved in more sensitive visits, would do so.

In many cases the professional would have arranged an appointment with the householder in advance, although this is not always the case, particularly where a national insurance or fraud squad inspector is concerned.

Unless a social worker has a place of safety order — which allows him to remove a child he considers at risk for up to 28 days — or there is a mentally ill person living in the house and the caller is an approved mental health social worker, the householder can refuse entry.

Leading article, page 13



Move along, please: Officers ask members of the Guardian Angels to disperse yesterday when the vigilantes visited Scotland Yard to offer a birthday cake, marking their first year of operation on the Underground, to Sir Peter Imbert, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

## Shore accuses Labour over EC

By Nicholas Wood  
Political Correspondent

LABOUR'S growing enthusiasm for the European Community and its institutions was bitterly criticized last night by one of its few remaining former Cabinet ministers.

Mr Peter Shore, a fervent anti-market, accused his party of remaining "almost silent" on the most important political issue of the day — the quest for European monetary and political union. Instead, it had contented itself with sniping at Mrs Margaret Thatcher's isolation and promoting the "dangerously croneous impression" that it was now the European party, only too willing to go along with the aspirations of the European unionists.

Mr Shore's broadside coincided with a fierce attack on European federalism by Mr Norman Tebbit, the former Tory chairman, who said the "Euro-enthusiasts" risked unleashing the "destructive power of nationalism".

Mr Tebbit's assessment was in sharp contrast to that of Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, who told Scottish Tories in Aberdeen last week that there was no plot to destroy national institutions.

He said: "We are faced with a genuine willingness to overcome the kind of nationalism in Europe which brought about two wars and appalling destruction. That willingness we welcome and share."

The intervention by the two elder statesmen is further evidence that differences over Europe, in particular the parallel moves towards economic and monetary union and political union, cut across party lines. Mr Shore's warning was linked to the publication of a detailed paper from Labour's Common Market Safeguards Committee, an unofficial grouping made up of Labour MPs and others highly critical of the EC.

The paper accuses Mr John Smith, the Shadow Chancellor, of overriding official conference policy by playing down the conditions attached to full membership of the European Monetary System, including irrevocably fixed exchange rates.

## BSE controversy fired by £1m ad campaign

By Michael Hornsby, Agriculture Correspondent

CONTROVERSY over the danger posed by the so-called "mad cow" disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), intensified yesterday as the Meat and Livestock Commission announced the launch later this month of a £1 million advertising campaign to boost sales of red meat.

Mr Colin Maclean, the commission's technical director and a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I regard the current wave of alarmist stories and overblown claims by certain individuals about BSE as grossly irresponsible and totally misleading. Consumers can be assured that beef is perfectly safe."

Mr Garry Dobbin, the commission's marketing di-

rector, said: "The publicity campaign has been in preparation for some months and is not a response to the latest scare over BSE. It reflects our concern about the general pressure to eat less meat. The message we will be putting across is that meat is the biggest and best source of proteins, minerals and vitamins and an invaluable part of the modern diet."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which has responsibility for 18 million people in London and other big cities, said it would not yet follow the example of Humberside County Council which has ordered that British beef should be taken off the menu of schools in its area.

Professor Richard Lacey,

the Leeds University microbiologist who was prominent last year in drawing attention to the problem of salmonella in eggs, yesterday repeated demands for the slaughter of all infected herds. Such a policy would require the destruction of an estimated six million animals, about half the national herd.

"I see no alternative but to eliminate all the infected herds because it is impossible to identify which animal is infected before it gets the terminal illness," he said.

Mr Michael Young, director of the Food Safety Advisory Centre, which is funded by leading supermarkets, called on Professor Lacey to produce evidence to justify his "draconian slaughter policy".

The Government's policy is to slaughter only those cattle which develop symptoms of the disease, which include an unstable gait and aggressive behaviour. A post-mortem examination of the brain, the only way in which the disease can be diagnosed with certainty, is carried out and the carcass destroyed. So far, BSE has been confirmed in some 13,100 cattle.

In addition, brain, spinal cord and other offal thought to harbour the BSE agent have to be removed from all cattle that pass through slaughterhouses. The Government says this takes care of animals that may be incubating the disease but not showing symptoms.

The Government continued to resist pressure to bring pigs, pigs and poultry within the scope of the ban, in spite of the disclosure last week that a cat had been diagnosed for the first time as suffering from a spongiform encephalopathy closely resembling that in cattle and sheep.

Animal feed and pet-food manufacturers said they were voluntarily refraining from using in their products any offal banned for human consumption.

Dr David Clark, Labour's agriculture spokesman, accused the Government of refusing to grant £17,000 to develop a rapid diagnostic test for BSE because it wanted to conceal the extent of the disease. The Ministry of Agriculture said the application was rejected because the test was not considered to be an improvement on the one in use.

## Mitsubishi may invest in Britain

Britain is being considered for a further multi-million pound investment by a Japanese car manufacturer under plans being negotiated by Mitsubishi and Chrysler, America's third largest motor manufacturer (Kevin Eason writes from Tokyo).

Mitsubishi is anxious to join the flood of investment from Japan to Europe in car manufacturing before the advent of the single market in 1992.

Fears are growing among the Japanese companies that those manufacturers without production facilities inside the Common Market will be penalized by import quotas regardless of the EC's ambitious plans to tear down all trade barriers.

Mitsubishi, Japan's fourth largest automotive maker, has lagged behind Toyota, Nissan and Honda, which between them are investing £1.5 billion in Britain to produce at least 500,000 cars a year, and wants to make a decision by the end of this year.

## Leader resigns

Mr Gordon Wilson, leader of the Scottish National Party for the past 11 years, is to resign at the party's annual conference in September. He said his decision was due to increasing pressure of business — he runs a law practice in his home town of Dundee, Tayside — which he could not combine with leading the party.

## Threat to coast

Shifting and strengthening winds are threatening to push a 250-ton oil slick on to the south Devon coast. The slick is the remains of 1,000 tons of crude oil which spilled from the tanker Rosebay after a collision with a trawler off Start Point, Devon, on Saturday.

## Labour choice

The peace campaigner Mr Bruce Kent has been chosen by Labour to fight the Oxford West and Abingdon seat held by Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, at the next general election. Mr Kent defeated Dr Phyllis Starkey, Oxford City Council leader, for the nomination.

## Factory boost

Motorola, the mobile telephone company setting up a factory with 2,000 employees at Easter Inch, Lothian, expects to double the number of staff by the end of the decade. Mr Ed Staieno, world-wide vice-president for Motorola's cellular systems division, said yesterday in Chicago.

## Air-sea search

A air and sea search was launched yesterday for two missing fishermen, Mr Brian Peppoe, aged 47, and his son, aged 26, from Highbridge, Somerset, after coastguards found their deserted vessel anchored several miles off Burnham-on-Sea in the Bristol Channel.

## Dead girl named

A teenage girl who died of meningitis at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, Somerset, after falling ill at a Butlin's camp was named as Nicola Stone, of Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester.

## Lawyers oppose move to end legal aid choice

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

THE Government has removed the right of a person on legal aid to choose whether to be represented by a barrister or a solicitor in crown court cases under an amendment to the Courts and Legal Services Bill.

Under the amendment the Government would be able to say that a defendant on a particular charge could not have counsel but must be defended by a solicitor. The Law Society and the Bar are expected to join forces to fight the move, which overturns a commitment the professional bodies thought they had secured from the Government in the Lords.

Mr Peter Cresswell, QC, chairman of the Bar, yesterday said: "This is something that worries us enormously."

A spokesman from the Lord Chancellor's Department said the Lord Chancellor had made clear in the Lords that he would look at the change to see if it presented any problems with the existing legal aid machinery.

"All he has done is to

examine existing legal aid rules and put down an amendment that would be in line with these," he said. The amendment, tabled by the Attorney General in the Commons, was not in any sense "new" legislation. Under the existing legal aid rules, the courts have power to decide the level of representation appropriate in a case and whether legal aid is justified, he said.

"After all, this is taxpayers' money. If it does not need a particular advocate to represent someone in court, the court may have to decide to limit that choice."

● Sets of chambers that consist entirely or predominantly of black barristers are to be "twinned" with mainstream sets. The scheme involves 11 sets of chambers being paired with two mainstream sets, one criminal and one civil.

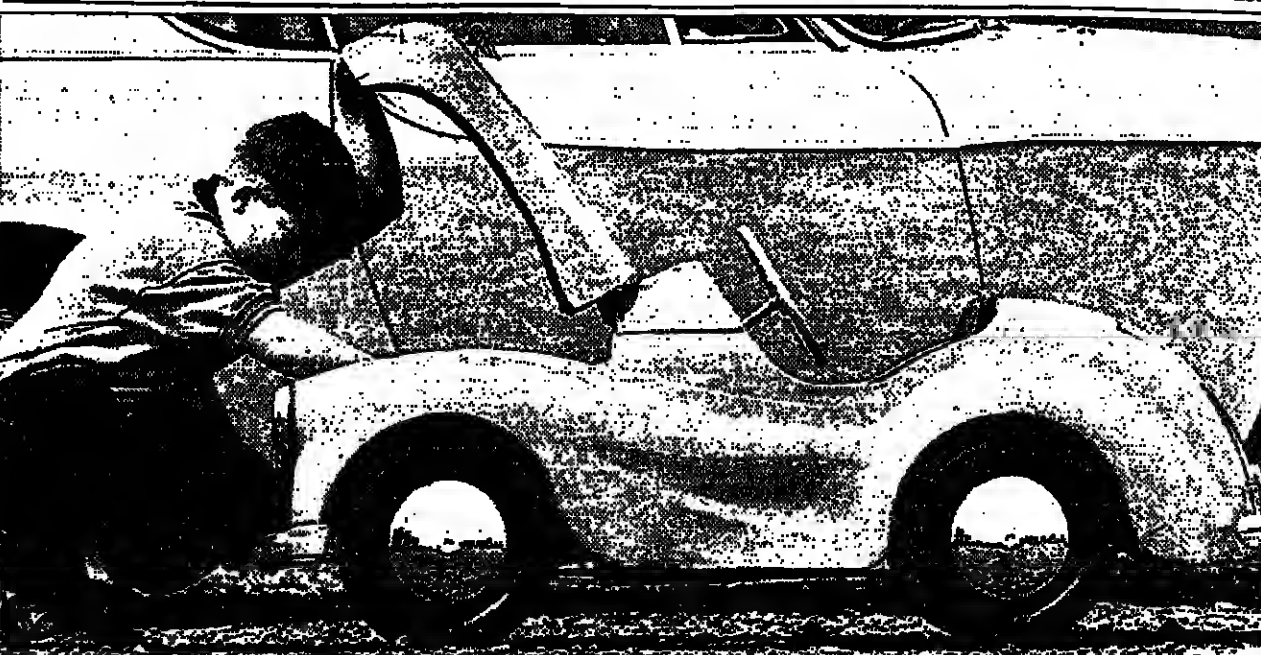
The project is the latest initiative by the Bar to end racial discrimination within the profession. A recent Bar survey showed that more than

half of the 180 black barristers are concentrated in some 11 sets of chambers. Under the scheme there will be increased social and personal contacts between black and white barristers in the "twinned" sets.

It could also mean more cases where a white QC and black junior appear in the same case. Mr Cresswell said recently that, as a rule, white firms of solicitors did not send work to black sets of chambers, "however well equipped they may be to understand and serve the interests of the firm's clients."

In a separate move the Law Society is shortly to issue a protocol together with the City of London Law Society aimed at helping City firms to attract more recruits from the ethnic minorities.

A recent report published jointly by the Law Society and the Commission for Racial Equality showed that ethnic minority candidates for articled clerkships were discriminated against, albeit unintentionally, by big City firms.



Derry Gallivan, aged 10, from Redditch, checking over an Austin Junior Forty (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) at a classic car auction in Birmingham yesterday. The cars were made by disabled Welsh miners from 1949 to 1971



## Thatcher welcomes Murdoch Chair at Oxford

By Douglas Broom  
Education Reporter

THE Prime Minister welcomed yesterday the announcement that News International plc, parent company of *The Times*, is to give £3 million to establish a professorial chair at Oxford University to study the impact of the media on the English language.

The first holder of the Rupert Murdoch Chair in Language and Communications, named after the chief executive of The News Corporation, will be elected later this year.

The gift, which was made on the personal initiative of Mr Murdoch, will also fund three Times lectureships in English and award a News International Research Fund. It takes the total donated to the university's fund-raising Campaign for Oxford to £110 million, half way to its target of £220 million by 1993 to secure Oxford's future.

In her strongest endorsement of Oxford's fund-raising drive, which began almost two years ago, Mrs Thatcher said she hoped Mr Murdoch's gift would lead others to give generously and help Oxford.

The Prime Minister has given a substantial private donation to her old Oxford college, Somerville. She said yesterday that the Campaign for Oxford was "doing us a great service in leading the way towards better, stronger, more autonomous universities". She had "long believed in the supreme importance of universities in the life of the nation and the pre-eminence of Oxford within the British university system."

In future, students of English at Oxford will have the opportunity to experience life in newspapers, radio and television through a vacation work-placement scheme to be established by News International.

Mr Murdoch, who was unable to attend a London press conference to announce the gift because of influenza, graduated from Oxford in 1953, having read politics, philosophy and economics at Worcester College.

Sir Patrick Neill QC, president of the Campaign for Oxford and Warden of All Souls College, said: "The new chair will provide leadership in the study of modern media and communications, and their influence on the way English is used in contemporary society."

There was already intense interest in the media among staff and students and the new money would lead to a great expansion of its study at Oxford. He added: "This gift will permanently associate Oxford, an international university, with a global industry and with a man whose keen understanding of mass communications has brought him to a pre-eminent position in the media world."

Dr Glenn Black, Fellow and tutor at Oriel College, said he believed the work placement scheme would prove popular with students who were seeking careers in the media.

## M1 CRASH INQUEST

# Co-pilot told captain wrong engine was on fire

By Harvey Elliott

IT TOOK less than 19 seconds for the co-pilot of the British Midland jet which crashed onto the M1 last year with the loss of 47 lives to decide — wrongly — that there were problems in the aircraft's right-hand engine, but not before he had changed his mind in mid-sentence, an inquest jury was told yesterday.

Readings from the aircraft's cockpit voice recorder, the court was told, showed that one second after flight BD92 was hit by severe vibration and a smell of smoke in the cockpit, First Officer David McClelland said, "We've got a fire" and the auto-pilot on which the aircraft was flying at 30,000ft from Heathrow to Belfast on January 8 last year was switched off.

Eight seconds later he told Captain Kevin Hunt: "It's a fire, Kevin, coming through." "Which one is it though?" the captain asked Mr McClelland. It was by now 14 seconds after the vibrations began, during which instrument readings showed the left-hand engine vibrating and

the speed of its shaft fluctuating wildly. "It's the left one," Mr McClelland said, to be told immediately, "OK, throttle it back."

Before doing so the aircraft's automatic throttle was disconnected. Mr John Payling, the Department of Transport's air accident investigation branch senior inspector, said the effect was to prevent automatic input of extra fuel into the badly damaged left-hand engine and cause it to run almost normally, except for continued high vibration readings on the cockpit instruments.

Mr Payling said that was fortuitous rather than a coincidence. "The commander told me later that when he throttled back the right-hand engine it reduced the smell and the smoke and he remembered no continuation after the throttle was closed."

A total of 43 seconds elapsed from the time the jet first showed signs of trouble to the captain ordering "Shut it down". As the first officer began to read the checklist for shutting down, however, the captain said: "It seems to be running all right now. Let's see if it comes in." Mr McClelland told him: "We have stabilized but we still have the smoke."

They were then interrupted by a series of radio messages both from air traffic control, British Midlands Operations Department and other aircraft in the vicinity but again the captain said: "Shut it down". Two minutes seven seconds after the start of the vibration, the aircraft was five miles south of East Midlands Airport and the right-hand engine was closed down completely.

The flight data recorder indicated that the left-hand engine appeared to continue to operate normally, Mr Payling said, although the vibration indicator was still high. In a statement later, Captain Hunt repeated that as the smell and the smoke disappeared from the flight deck he was convinced he had taken the right decision.

Although the vibration continued to remain above normal they continued to fly towards what they hoped would be a normal landing and made several radio messages as they approached the airport. The crew's workload was very high, Mr Payling said, and they had been distracted by other aircraft on the same frequency.

At a height of 900ft and 2.4 miles from the airport, the flight data recorder showed "an abrupt decrease in power from the left-hand engine". Mr Payling said. The commander told the first officer to try to re-start the right engine and although he received a warning of a fire in the left-hand engine, decided not to shut it down. Two seconds before the aircraft crashed it was travelling at a speed of 115 knots, too slow to re-start an engine automatically. The inquest continues today.

## Parkinson defends road policy

By Michael Dynes  
Transport Correspondent

EACH pound invested in new roads produces an economic benefit of £2.50 in reduced congestion and shorter journey times during the life of the road, Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference organized jointly by the Institution of Highway Engineers and the Chartered Institute of Transport, Mr Parkinson said road building was "economically very attractive indeed". The national trunk roads programme had to be expanded to cope with the anticipated increase in vehicles. He added: "We don't see investment in roads as an alternative to rail. We believe in investment in both."

None the less, as 86 per cent of freight journeys are less than 50 miles, freight movements by road remain more economical than by rail, and even a doubling of rail freight would have only a marginal impact on the volume of road freight, Mr Parkinson said.

However, Mr John Bannham, the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said yesterday that Britain would "enter the 21st century with the worst transport infrastructure in Northern Europe". The case for a further massive increase in public investment in road and rail transport was "not yet generally accepted". He also called on the Government to prepare the way for the introduction of road pricing.

## Tale of two soldiers in the aftermath of battle

By Alan Hamilton

A FALKLANDS campaign veteran who suffered severe injuries in the bombing of the Sir Galahad eight years ago was found guilty yesterday of inflicting grievous bodily harm on his girlfriend during a drunken argument.

Mark Richard, aged 27, of Solihull, West Midlands, a former paratrooper, was put on probation for two years at Warwick Crown Court after being found guilty of smashing a poker over the head of Miss Helen Nash after a heavy drinking session. Richard's defence lawyer told the court that his client had become dependent on alcohol, brought about by the experience of the Falklands and the injuries he had suffered there.

The case was heard only two days after the much-publicized wedding of Mr Simon Weston, a former Welsh Guardsman who suffered horrific burns in the same attack and who surmounted eight years of physical and psychological struggle. The two contrasting cases have highlighted the long-term effects of what used to be called shell shock, but which since the Vietnam War has been named post-traumatic stress disorder.

Mr Weston and Mr Richard are two of the most seriously injured survivors of the Argentine attack on the Sir Galahad, in which 43 died. Six survivors are still attending the Queen Elizabeth Military

Hospital at Woolwich for treatment for their burns.

Mr Christopher Bright, for the prosecution at Warwick Crown Court yesterday, said that Miss Nash had been living with Richard for about a year, but drank heavily because of his injuries. Two days after Christmas, the couple had a dispute during which Richard threatened Miss Nash with a carving knife, bit her on the wrist and threatened to kill her. He then punched her in the face a number of times before picking up a poker and hitting her over the head with it. Miss Nash suffered a fractured jaw, a black eye, a loose tooth and bruising.

The court heard that since leaving the Parachute Regiment, Richard had had a number of convictions. Ear-



Mr Weston: Years of struggle preceded wedding

lier this year, he was put on probation by the same judge for theft. He was now responding well to his earlier probation order and was receiving help for his drink problem, his defence counsel said.

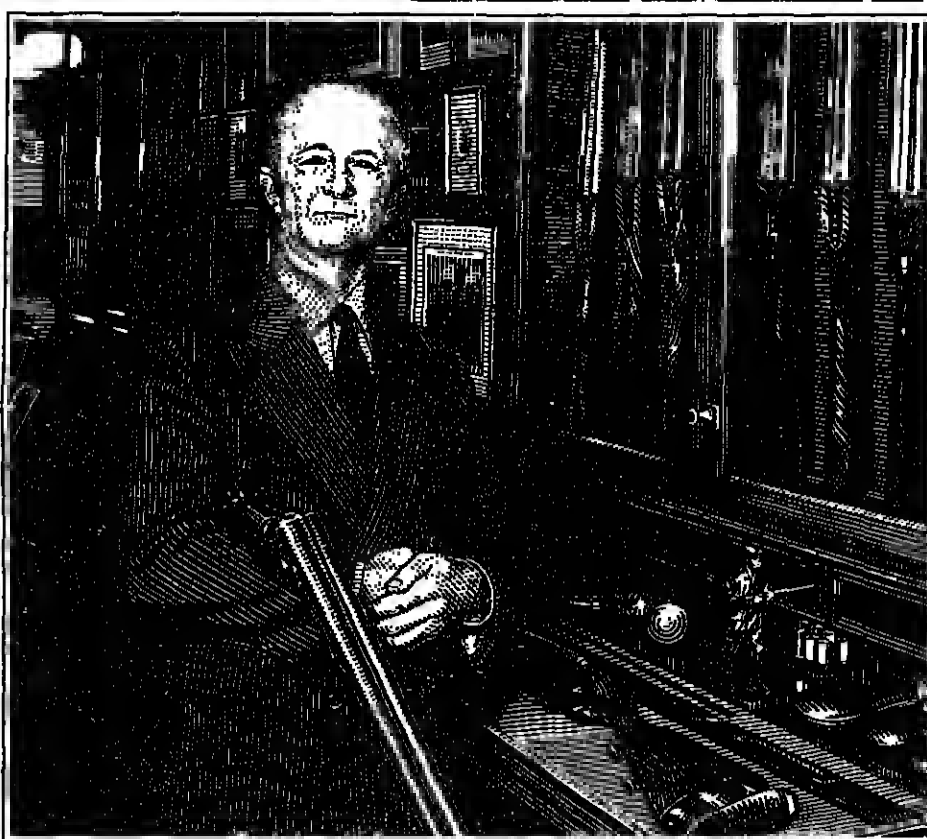
Judge Michael Harrison told him: "The Falklands was a long time ago and the time has run out for you to be granted any sort of special treatment. The question is whether you get one last chance, and I will give you that chance."

A group of Falklands veterans recently underwent clinical trials at the Haslar Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, in an effort to establish some evidence of delayed trauma, and the British arm of the World Veterans' Federation has announced that it is about to investigate the possibility of a major international study into late-onset trauma.

Mr Michael Day, the British Legion official responsible for veterans' pensions, said yesterday: "Studies have shown that about 40 per cent of all prisoners of war from the Far East campaign of the Second World War now exhibit some sort of psychological condition, from nightmares to heart trouble, as a result of their experiences." The legion was pressing for closer co-operation with the Ministry of Defence to trace victims of delayed shock, and to offer them help, he said.



Changing views: St Paul's seen from Fleet Street yesterday (left). The same view looking past Ludgate Circus in 1830 (top right) and in 1961 (below). The railway bridge, which has spanned the road since 1865, was dismantled on Sunday to make way for a £360 million development



## Purdey guns have been taking their time since 1814.

Three years could pass before a sportsman sets his sights on owning a Purdey gun. That is how long it could take from order to delivery. But any expert on fine guns would reckon it time well spent.

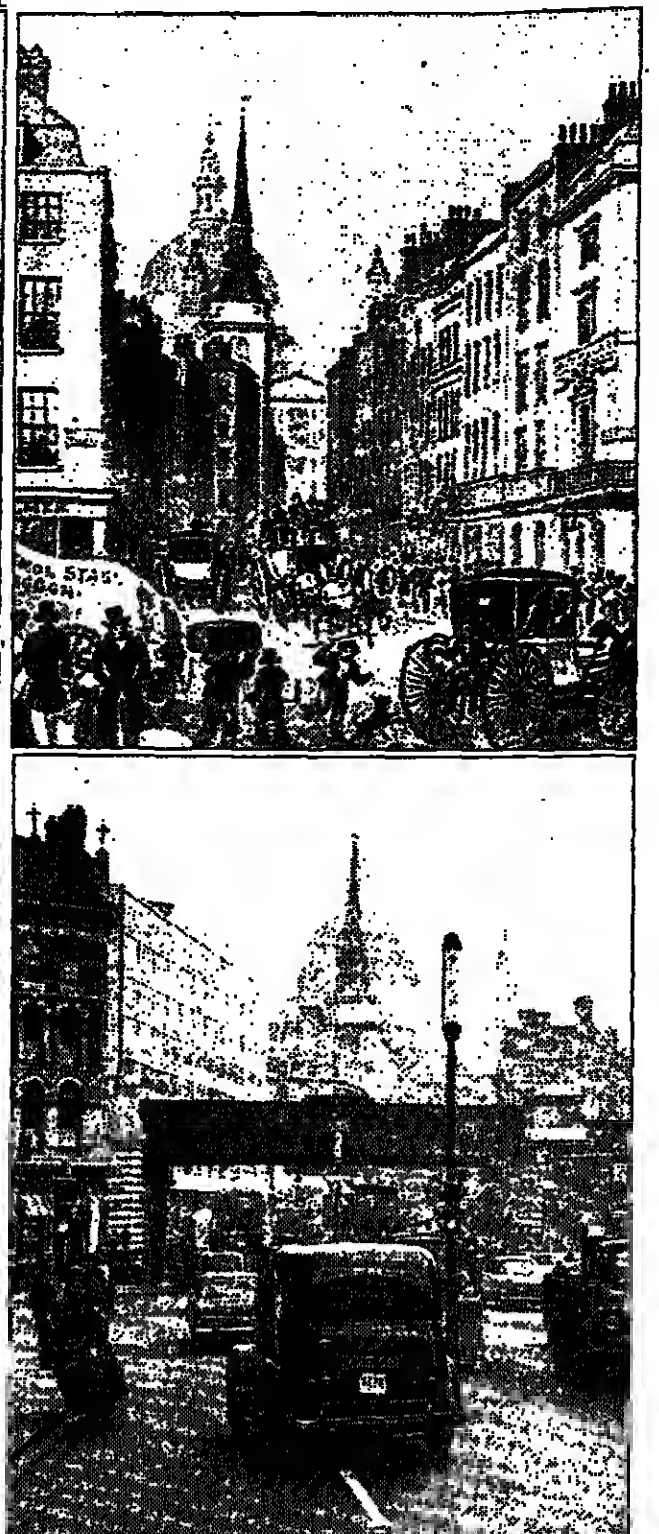


THERE ARE FINE ENGRAVERS AMONG PURDEY'S CRAFTSMEN.

As Chairman of James Purdey and Sons, the Honourable Richard Beaumont is supremely qualified to confirm this view. And in the Long Room of Purdey's headquarters the evidence is there, all around him.

A Georgian silhouette of the first James Purdey, a barrel-maker in the City of London, looks towards the portrait of James the First, who founded the family firm in 1814. Since then, Purdeys have been gun-makers to the Royal Household from Queen Victoria to the present day.

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But time has not stood still at Purdey. It has moved with measured precision. The latest example of the work that makes the name Purdey synonymous with perfection is, like every Purdey gun, built to the personal measurements and sporting requirements of one individual. It is an extension of the shooter's arm.

Purdey make only 60 or 70 guns a year and it takes several men many months to make just one gun. But each man is a specialist and each part of the gun is engraved with the craftsman's own initials.

Richard Beaumont also shares this sense of pride in work well done. "Hand-made things have a different quality. They have been created by someone, not by a machine."

For this reason he has complete confidence in his Rolex watch, which he describes with quiet appreciation as "a lovely thing."

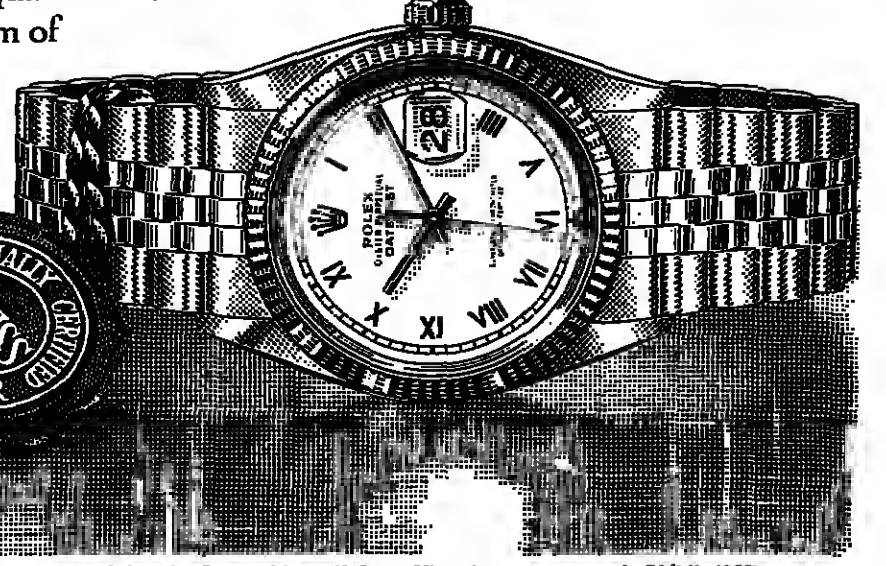
When handling one of his own guns or when consulting the watch on his



DETONATING AN ACTION.

wrist, Richard Beaumont knows that he is in touch with the kind of qualities which he most admires: personal skills that can coax the highest degree of efficiency and beauty from basic materials.

Purdey guns and Rolex watches both take time and expertise to create. But above all, they are fashioned by people who still care to do things well for people who can recognise that care has been taken.



THE ROLEX DATEJUST CHRONOMETER IN STEEL AND YELLOW METAL ALSO AVAILABLE IN 18CT GOLD OR IN STEEL WITH WHITE METAL BEZEL



# MoD challenged on mock attacks by low-flying jets

By Sheila Gunn, Political Reporter

THE Ministry of Defence has been challenged to admit that schools, hospitals, private cars and homes are targeted for mock attacks by low-flying Royal Air Force fighter jets.

After hundreds of protests to MPs about low-flying sorties, the Commons defence committee called for publication of the classified document listing areas where pilots are allowed to fly at between 250ft and 600ft at speeds of up to 550 knots.

It also urged a stop on all sorties under 100ft and flying under 250ft to be phased out within two years in the light of improved East/West relations. Flights under 100ft are carried out in mid Wales, the Scottish Borders and south-west and north Scotland.

The Tory-dominated committee backs the ministry's case for continuing low-flying practice flights at the upper height limits with more information to reassure the public and research on using flight simulators. It emphasizes that the pilots are not out "for a joy ride" as many complainants seemed to think, but that low-flying practice is carried out to train pilots in line with Nato

tactics. The committee received complaints that motorists were driven off the road, of pieces of fighter aircraft dropping off and mock dive-bomb attacks on homes, hospitals and schools. Most were in mid Wales and Scotland, singled out for training because of low population.

Among evidence to the committee was a piece of a fuel tank which had fallen off a Jaguar aircraft from RAF Coltishall into a garden at St Boswell, Roxburgh.

The report discloses that Sir David Steel, former leader of the Liberal Party, clashed with the Ministry of Defence over the alleged targeting of Thirlestane Castle, near Lander, in the Scottish Borders, where a USAF F-111 crashed in 1987. Sir David is a Privy Councillor but he was not allowed to see the list of targets.

The committee said: "We have received several letters from people who have been so badly startled by aircraft while driving that they felt an accident was only narrowly avoided, and one from a resident of Argyll who drove into a ditch beside the A83 after such an

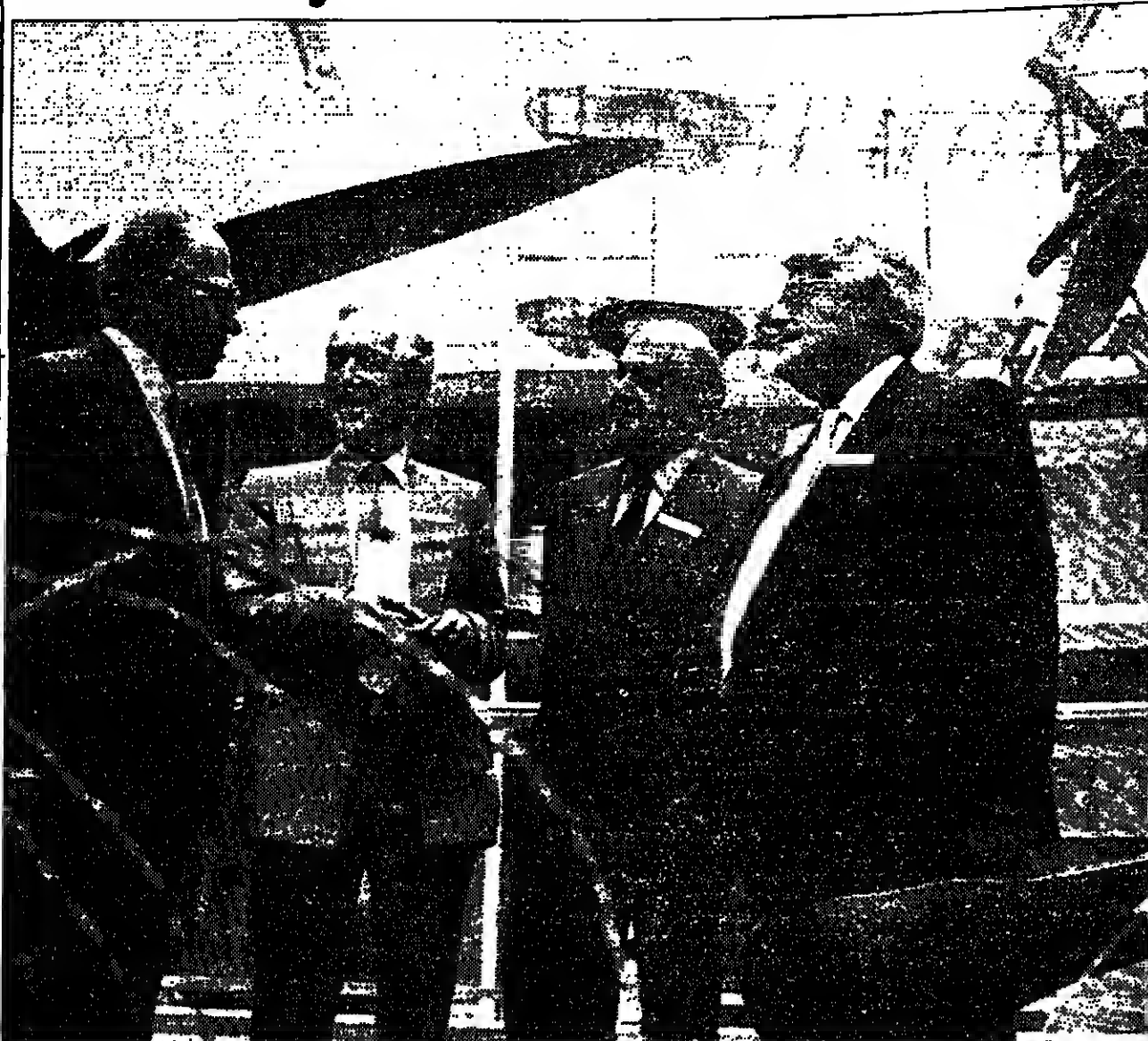
incident." The National Trust for Scotland also reported that numerous motorists had been "buzzed" at Grey Mare's Tail in Dumfries and Torridon in Wester Ross.

"Some of these people may have been mistaken in thinking that the car or train or ship was specifically targeted by the low-flying aircraft, but taken together these incidents would seem to suggest that military aircraft do on occasions make simulated attacks on 'targets of opportunity' — targets whose location could not have been known at the time the sortie was planned," the committee said.

From the evidence, fighter pilots seem to pinpoint certain landmarks such as Cawsand beacon in Devon, Cambourn Hill in Cornwall and Kidwelly church spire in Dyfed. The National Trust believes low-flying aircraft hone in on several of its properties, including Cotehele in Cornwall, Morville Hall in Shropshire, and Canons Ashby in Northamptonshire.

House of Commons defence committee 5th report: low flying (Stationery Office, £28)

## 'Enemy aliens' remember war



Golden reunion: Professor Bondi (left), Professor Koenigsberger, Siegmund Nissel and Norbert Brainin

ACCOUNTS of triumph over adversity and brutality were aired yesterday at the Imperial War Museum when the fiftieth anniversary of the internment of "enemy aliens" was marked by an informal reunion (Simon Tait writes).

Many of the 50 internees sharing reminiscences went on to serve Britain. Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, said: "I always enjoy reflecting on the change between being behind barbed wire because I was so dangerous to working behind barbed wire because what I was doing was so secret."

He became an Admiralty experimental officer after being interned and transported to Canada. "For me it was not so much an internment camp as one of the best clubs I ever belonged to."

For others transportation was a nightmare. Mr Nicola Cua set sail from Liverpool bound for Australia on the *Arandora Star*, which was torpedoed two days out and sank with huge loss of life. He was returned and transported on board the *Dunera*, the subject of questions in the Commons over allegations of brutality and theft.

Dr Fred Parkinson, who became a legal academic after the war and is chairman of the *Dunera* (Europe) Association, said: "They were appalling conditions, we were peased like sheep, and the behaviour of some British officers was scandalous. There has been a huge cover-up." Mr Michael Foot, former Labour leader, promised yesterday to take up the case.

At 17, Siegmund Nissel, who had escaped from Vienna only a year before, found himself interned on the Isle of Man. "I was asked to volunteer to go on the *Dunera* and I refused. The commanding officer said, 'You'll go at gunpoint'; I said, 'Try it', and hid in the camp. I didn't go."

Had he gone he would not have met the extraordinary collection of artists and academics brought together there for the safety of the realm. "Thanks to them I was able to do a little studying."

He went on to become a violin virtuoso and founder member of the Amadeus String Quartet with Norbert Brainin, another internee. Also present yesterday was Helmut Koenigsberger, emeritus professor of history at King's College London.

The reunion coincided with the republication of a paperback edition of a 1940 book, *The Internment of Aliens*, by Francis Lafitte (Libris, £8.95).

## Birth rate going up 'faster than ever before'

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

THE population of the world is increasing faster now than ever before, with a billion extra people — equivalent to a whole new China — likely to be born before the end of the century, a United Nations report said yesterday.

The present population of 5.3 billion is being swelled by the birth of about 250,000 babies a day, or three a second. Between 90 million and 100 million people will be added to the global total every year this decade.

The UN report says the consequences could be catastrophic as the fastest growth is expected in the poorest countries, adding environmental mayhem to the havoc caused by industrialized nations. "The next 10 years will decide the shape of the 21st century," Dr Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund, said at the launch of the report in London yesterday. "They may decide the future of the Earth as a habitation for humans."

"The world population may treble, or merely double during the next century, largely as a result of the decisions we make now," she said.

The forecasts in the report, *The State of the World's Population 1990*, are more ominous than those produced by the agency in recent years. In 1986, when it seemed that birth rates were slowing everywhere except Africa and parts of south Asia, it was projected that the world population would reach 6,122 million by the end of the century.

The figure was raised to 6,251 million last year, enough extra people to populate Japan, and the United Nations now expects 8,467 million people to be alive by 2025, which is double the number in 1960.

Dr Sadik said progress in reducing birth rates through family planning programmes had been slower than expected and the birth rate has been rising rather than falling in many countries. "The choice must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand on to our children a poisoned chalice," she said.

The report draws a stark contrast between the overcrowded and impoverished southern hemisphere, where the population will increase by 95 per cent in the next 35 years, and the ageing northern hemisphere, where life expectancy is steadily increasing and birth rates are declining below "replacement level". This is the number of children couples must have to replace themselves.

The United Nations says the southern half of the globe contains the "bottom billion", who live in poverty and threaten land degradation and destruction of the rain forests. The industrialized nations house the "top billion", who have the biggest share of resources and create the most waste.

"These are the countries overwhelmingly responsible for damage to the ozone layer and acidification, as well as for roughly two-thirds of global warming," the researchers say. The report calls for all countries to move towards cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation. The researchers say they should have a "direct and all-out attack" on poverty and reduce overall rates of population growth.

The agency says family planning methods will have to be introduced to 210 million more women in developing countries — an increase of about 60 per cent — by the end of this century. This would cost about £5.35 billion a year.

## Warning to Tories over green issues

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

MR JONATHAN Porritt, director of Friends of the Earth, accused the Government yesterday of taking a calculated gamble that environmental issues would not feature at the next election and of failing to deliver on the "green" expectations they had aroused. He said that time was running out for them in terms of establishing their green credentials.

The White Paper on the environment this autumn, he said, was the Government's last chance to convince the environmental organizations. He gave a warning that if it was long on generalization and short on action the green movement would "make life very difficult for the Government between now and the next election."

Ministers, he said, had to reconcile the growing divergence between living stan-

dards and quality of life. In a lecture to the Tory Reform Group Mr Porritt called Britain's track record at international environmental meetings "shameful".

He added: "This is being demonstrated once again at the conference in Bergen where a British minister is doing everything in his power to ensure that constructive proposals for the reduction in carbon dioxide (the main greenhouse gas) are ruled out of court."

He described British attempts to act as an "honest broker" between countries such as the United States and Japan, who wanted to wait for harder evidence on global warming, and the European countries, anxious to take precautionary measures, as an "invidious role" which represented clear "guilt by association" with the US.

## How to reduce every mortgage payment for a year by £400.

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A FRESH LOOK AT MORTGAGES

\*APR shows cost of £60,000 loan assuming 14.75% discounted mortgage rate in years 1-3. (Endowment on £70,000 property (Mortgage Valuation Fee £200). Mortgage payments must be by automatic transfer from a Flexiaccount or by direct debit. The advance can be up to 90% of purchase price or valuation, whichever is lower. All interest charges, repayment of capital, legal fees £200 (including some solicitor's fees for Society and borrower). Mortgage Valuation Fee £120 and £15 redemption fees are included in the example. On a 25 year mortgage borrower would make 100 monthly repayments, £111.11, £111.11, £111.11. Typically a couple 'A' (male and female, aged 25, both non-smokers, over 25 year period) would pay an endowment premium of £10,000. APR assumes that mortgage rate shown will not change after third year. Total amount payable £20,442. APR shows cost of £120,000 loan assuming 14.75% discounted mortgage rate in years 1-3. (Endowment on £130,000 property (Mortgage Valuation Fee £200). 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The advance can be up to 90% of purchase price or valuation, whichever is lower. All interest charges, repayment of capital, legal fees £2



## Judge stops DIY store trading on Sunday

By Staff Reporters

A YORKSHIRE local authority was yesterday granted an immediate temporary injunction banning Sunday trading in breach of the Shops Act at two DIY centres in its area.

The injunction granted to Kirkstall Borough Council by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies will remain in force until the full hearing of the council's application for a permanent ban, which could be in a year's time.

In a ruling that will be of importance to all local authorities in England and Wales, the judge refused to exact an undertaking from the council — as the price of granting the injunction — that it should be liable to pay damages if Wickes Building Supplies eventually succeeds in the legal battle. Wickes was refused a stay of the injunction pending appeal, so that the order which bans it from trading on Sundays in breach of the Shops Act at its stores in

Huddersfield and Dewsbury takes immediate effect.

Mr Roger Butterfield, Kirkstall's senior solicitor, said later: "The council is very pleased with the result, especially the judge's decision that no undertaking as to damages should be required. That is a point which has been concerning local authorities for some time."

"Local authorities have a duty to enforce the provisions of the Shops Act and Kirkstall council has always tried to undertake that duty in the most efficient way."

Lawyers said the ruling meant Wickes would not be able to get damages from the council even if it eventually succeeded in its contention at trial that the ban on Sunday trading in the Shops Act was invalid under European law. No firm indications have been given as to the amounts at stake but Sunday opening accounts for about 10 per cent of weekly turnover, with profits of possibly £20,000 each Sunday for the Kirkstall area stores, a pre-trial period of up to a year would involve a substantial sum.

Granting the injunction, the judge said there had been a long history of prosecutions in the magistrates' courts for offences of Sunday trading at the two stores, which had resulted in fines ranging from £20 to £750. In 1989 the council had decided to start civil proceedings for an injunction and Wickes had made it plain the company intended to continue Sunday trading unless prevented by a court order.

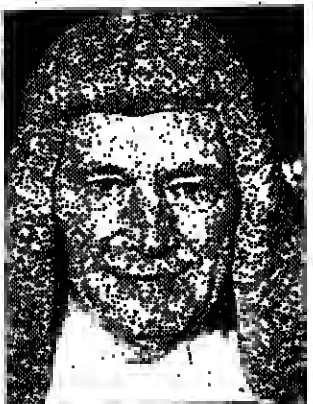
The question to be decided at trial would be whether or not the restrictions on Sunday trading in the Shops Act had been rendered ineffective by Article 30 of the Treaty of Rome, which prohibits import restrictions between member states. The judge said there was a "serious issue" to be tried as to whether on the facts the Shops Act restrictions were incompatible with Article 30.

Whether the Shops Act was to be regarded as ineffective was still a question "for the future" and it must be regarded as valid for the time being as it had been in the past. The balance was therefore in favour of granting the injunction sought by the council.

In the special circumstances of the case, where the local authority had properly decided to bring a civil action to carry out its law enforcement duties, the judge said he had decided the council should not be required to give an undertaking in damages as the price of getting the injunction sought.

He believed yesterday's judgement would not open the floodgates of actions by other councils. Mr Tim Stephenson, legal adviser to the Federation of Multiple DIY Retailers, said the judgement could affect the outcome of the test case between Stoke-on-Trent and B&Q in July.

A spokesman for WH Smith Do-It-All stores said: "Obviously we are disappointed at the decision. It just supports our view that the law is very confused. We will just have to wait and see what Kirkstall does about our Huddersfield store. However, wherever it is possible, we will continue to trade on Sundays because that is what our customers want."



Mr Justice Mervyn Davies: "A serious issue"

## £12m modern plant for Scots cheddar

By Kerry Gill

THE ubiquitous Scottish cheddar cheese, which appears in hard, orange blocks on corner shop counters from the Shetlands to Gretna Green, is to fight encroachments from paler foreign varieties through a new investment in south-west Scotland.

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board (SMMB), the Co-op and St Ivel announced a joint venture yesterday to spend £12 million on a modern cheese-making facility at the Galloway Creamery, Stranraer. The initiative, a spokeswoman for the partnership said, will take one of the Scots' favourite foodstuffs into the 21st century and, more importantly, will curb imports of English and Canadian cheddar cheese.

The partners will trade as the Galloway Cheese Company and expect to produce up to 15,000 tonnes of the cheese every year — enough, they believe, to satisfy the insatiable demand of the Scots and continue to tempt the English palate.

During the reconstruction,

cheese-making will continue at Mauchline, Strathclyde, and Sorbie. Dumfries and Galloway. When the new plant is completed next spring, production will cease, with the loss of 116 jobs. The staff at the Galloway Creamery will be sufficient to man the modern factory.

Mr Adam McCartney, managing director of the Scottish Pride division of the SMMB, said: "The new plant will provide a much-needed economy of scale and, consequently, will ensure that the cheese industry in south-west Scotland is well placed to maintain and develop its competitive advantage."

He said the partners regretted the job losses but the new plant was vital if the long-term future of Scottish cheddar was to be secured.

Cheese has been produced at Sorbie since 1891 but the old factory was demolished in 1974 when the A746 road was re-routed over the site. The Galloway Creamery at Stranraer is owned and operated by Scottish Pride.

## Conservation campaign on the wild side

CHRIS HARRIS



Flowers of the field: Susan Pile, aged 10, in a field of cow parsley at the launch yesterday in Regent's Park, London, of Wildflower Week, to run from May 19 to 28. She was one of a group of pupils promoting conservation from Hallfield Primary School, Raynswater, London

## Dublin vote on women priests

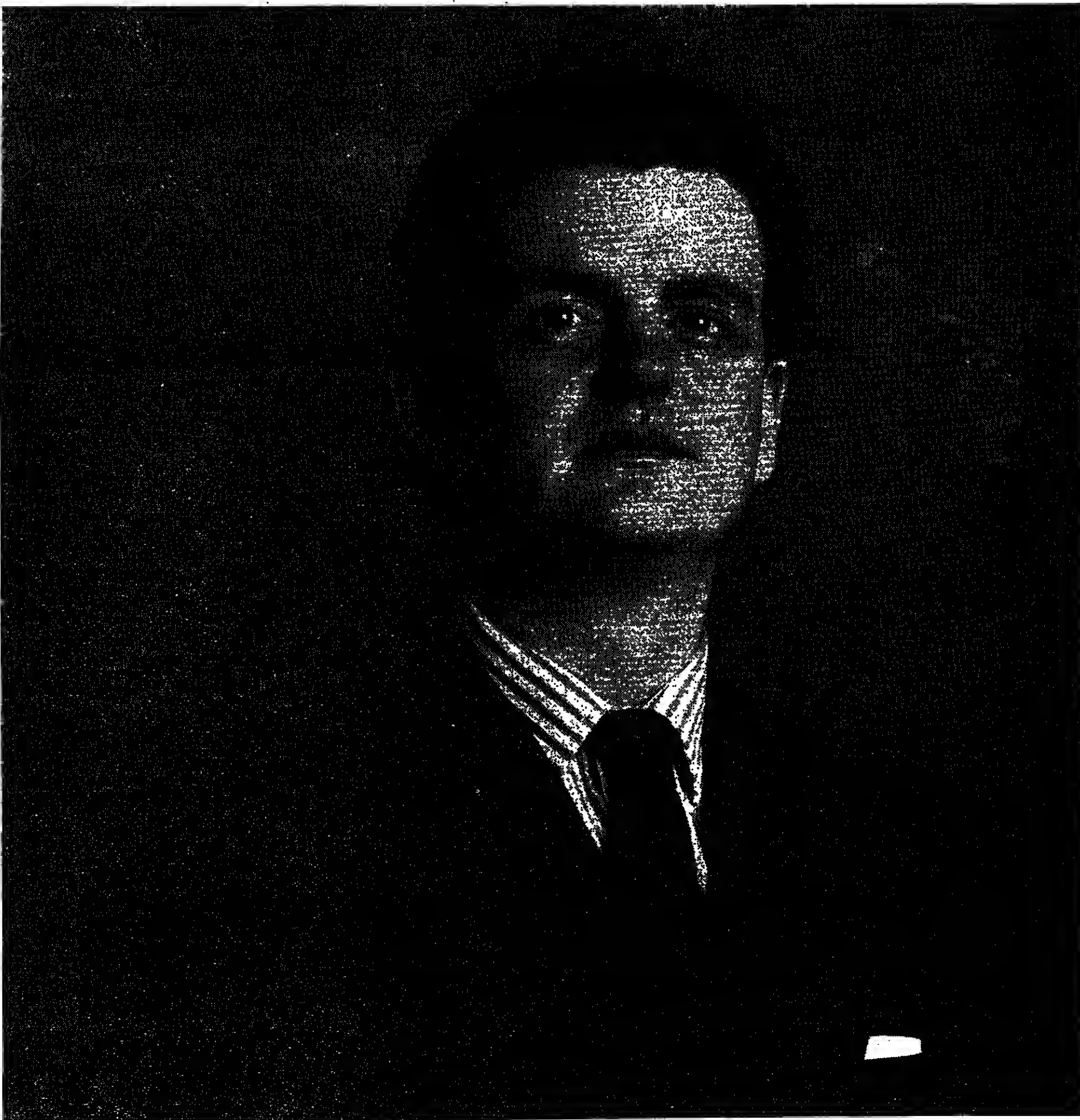
Edward Gorman  
Irish Affairs  
Correspondent

THE General Synod of the Church of Ireland meets in Dublin today in the expectation that it will approve a draft measure allowing the ordination of women as priests and bishops. It accepted the general principle last year.

The outcome of a crucial debate due this afternoon on the matter is still uncertain, however, as it will require a two-thirds majority. Churchmen anticipate overwhelming backing from lay members of the Synod, but among the clergy the vote is expected to be much closer.

If the vote is carried it will make the Church of Ireland the first among the four Anglican provinces of the British Isles to do so. It follows the removal of legal obstacles to the ordination of women at last year's Synod.

The debate will be chaired by Dr Robin Eames, the Archbishop of Armagh, who is chairman of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission on women and the episcopate. Dr Eames will open the Synod with a presidential address in which he is expected to discuss not only the ordination of women but also the Western hostages in Beirut.



This man earns £19,000 a year.

This advertisement hopes to raise money for people like him.

His salary will hardly come as a great surprise, when you learn that he's already well on his way to becoming a solicitor in the 1990s.

What might take you aback, however, is the fact that he's blind.

At the Royal National Institute for the Blind, we'd like to see the day when you won't bat an eyelid at the idea of a blind solicitor.

And we're working to bring that day within sight.

From an early age, the children at RNIB New College,

Worcester, learn all the subjects taught in ordinary schools. Most go on to higher education, and

eventually develop successful careers.

The RNIB Employment Network gives blind adults, including those who've lost their sight in later life, the chance to retrain or learn the new skills they need to help them find work in a sighted world. Of course, just as with sighted people, not all will be as successful as the young man above.

But we believe that each and every one should, at the very least, be given the chance to reach the full extent of his or her potential.

Needless to say, this costs money. That's why the

RNIB Looking Glass Appeal has now been set up to help fund our schools, colleges, and all the other services we run to help Britain's one million blind

and partially sighted people live their lives to the full. We need to raise £10 million, and every penny counts. Please give what you can.

I enclose a cheque payable to RNIB or please charge my Access ☐ Visa ☐ card with the amount of £  10/5/91

Acc. No.

Name

Address

Postcode

RNIB, Freepost 26, London W1E 3QZ.  
For credit card donations ring Charyline  
0839 777772. Calls charged at 25p per  
min. cheap rate. 30p per min at peak rate.  
775p per min of call charge goes to RNIB.

**RNIB  
LOOKING  
GLASS  
APPEAL**



# Audit Commission to scrutinize administration of poll tax

By Nicholas Wood  
Political Correspondent

THE Audit Commission is to carry out an investigation into the administration of the community charge, it was announced yesterday.

The independent local authority watchdog will examine how councils have compiled registers of charge payers, sent out bills, calculated rebates and how they are pursuing those who default on payments. The study will throw new light on Labour's claim that the poll tax is an expensive way of raising local revenue. Mr Howard Davies, Controller

of the Audit Commission, said: "It is our aim to draw conclusions sufficiently early to provide guidance before the second year's operation of the community charge, so we can assist authorities in adjusting practices to improve the efficiency of the service next year. We shall issue good practice bulletins from time to time."

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that the Government had always accepted that the community charge would cost twice as much to administer as domestic rates because twice as many people had to pay it. This year's revenue support grant settlement

had included £400 million to cover the cost of administering the new charge, and the Government gave local authorities an extra £110 million last year to cover staffing costs and a further £160 million for new computer systems.

Mr David Blunkett, Labour's local government spokesman, said he believed the commission's survey of local authorities would expose the extent of the bureaucratic waste created by the poll tax. "The evidence so far is very clear. The poll tax is very expensive to administer and collect and is creating administrative difficulties in many local authorities across the country," he said.

"The Government has made inadequate provision for the costs of collecting poll tax—and this has added to poll tax problems and reduced the cash available for essential services."

"We estimate that the new system could be between 2½ and 3 times more expensive than rates. It is an inefficient and bureaucratic system, which needs abolition, not improvement."

A report prepared by the Institute of Fiscal Studies last month, on the basis of evidence supplied by the Institute of Revenue, Revaluation and Rating, confirmed that the administrative costs of the community charge were twice as

high as those for the rates. The researchers found there was a great deal of variation in the methods local authorities used for registration and payment.

Most authorities had obtained poll tax registration returns from a high proportion of their households after a short period of time. The report concluded that the high administrative costs were not the result of obstruction by local residents, but were inherent in the charge itself.

A survey carried out by the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux last month found that many people were

suffering distress and anxiety because of failings in the rules and procedures governing the new charge. Problems included tenants being made homeless or threatened with eviction by landlords who ordered them not to register for the tax or who falsely claimed that they had already been registered.

Community charge registration forms had generated a large number of inquiries to local Citizens' Advice offices. The association has urged the Government to extend the automatic backdating of rebate claims from 56 days to 112 days to increase take-up and avoid unnecessary delays.

TIM OCKENDEN

## Woolf to set up investigative unit for prison inquiry

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

LORD Justice Woolf, who is heading the Government inquiry into the Strangeways jail riot and its aftermath, is to set up an investigative unit to provide a "second opinion" on contentious facts raised during the hearings.

Opening a short preliminary hearing in London yesterday, the senior Appeal Court judge made plain his determination that the inquiry should embrace all the possible underlying causes of last month's prison disturbances, as well as the immediate factors. However, the judge, who has a formidable reputation as an inquisitor, said he also wanted to ensure that the inquiry was not compromised by the "closed" nature of the

prison service and the difficulty interested parties might have in corroborating the facts.

As a result, he intended to appoint a small team of officials, consisting of four former prison governors, who would independently scrutinize certain facts and "independently examine and check" the version of events offered by the Home Office's prison department.

Lord Justice Woolf's definition of the background causes of the jail riots, which began when an estimated 1,000 prisoners ran amok at Strangeways prison, Manchester, on April 1, appeared to confirm beyond doubt his reported desire that the investi-

gation should be one of the most thorough ever conducted into the prison service.

Lord Justice Woolf said he had already identified certain possibly salient "underlying factors". These included overcrowding, prison regimes, the size and design of jails and the number of, and conditions for, remand prisoners.

Other background issues needed to be examined, he said, including staff/prisoner ratios and relationships, the treatment of special groups of prisoners such as sex offenders and the mentally ill, the adequacy of bail hostels and the possible need for greater use of non-custodial penalties and the conditions of service and role of prison officers.

He was satisfied that the need was for an exercise that went beyond a "purely factual investigation" of the disturbances at the six jails covered by the inquiry's remit.

The inquiry will be conducted in public in two stages. The first, beginning in Manchester on June 11 and later moving to venues in Bristol and London, will confine itself to establishing the facts immediately preceding and including the riots at Strangeways, Bristol, Cardiff and Dartmoor prisons and Glen Parva and Pucklechurch remand centres. The aim is to conclude this part by August 3.

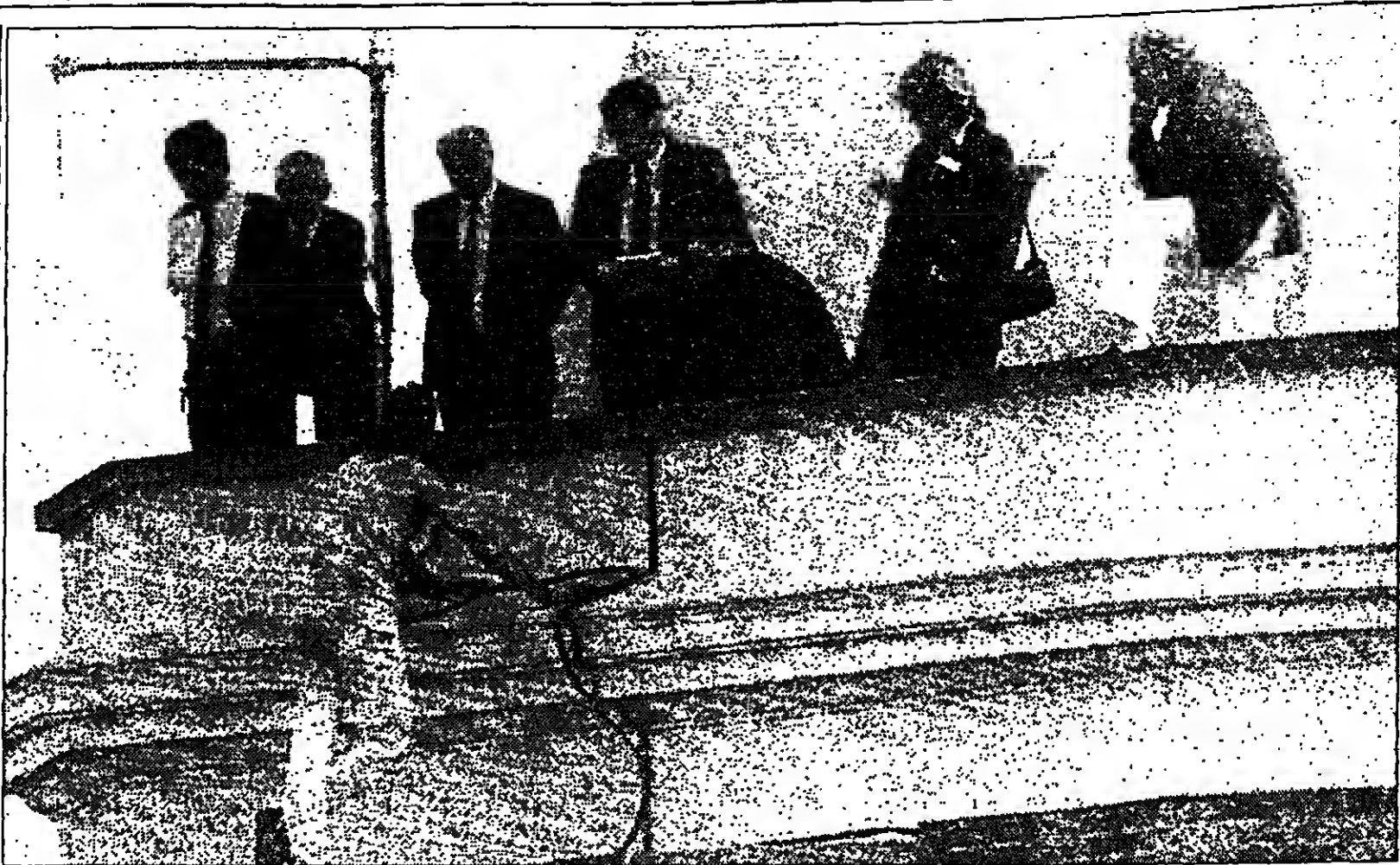
The second stage will comprise a series of seminars, to be held during October, at which the inquiry panel will discuss specific issues, such as "investigative methods". This will probably mean the final report will be published early in the New Year.

Lord Justice Woolf said he was fortunate to have the help of three formidable assessors, two of whom — Mr Gordon Lakes, a former deputy director of the prison service, and Professor Rod Morgan, a Bristol University lecturer — were highly respected penologists, while the third, Mrs Mary Tuck, former head of the Home Office's research and planning unit, would be well placed to advise on the inquiry's methodology. Applications for legal representation by the Prison Governors' Association and the Home Office were granted.

After the hearing Mr John Bartlett, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association, said Lord Justice Woolf's obvious determination to conduct a scrupulously fair and broad inquiry would not deflect his union from balloting members on industrial action this month over their allegations about under-manning and its impact on jail safety.



Lord Justice Woolf: At pains to be scrupulous



Summit talks: Negotiators on the roof of Winchester jail trying to persuade an inmate to give up his protest. The action ended after 11 hours

## Inmates abandon rooftop protest

A ROOFTOP protest at Winchester prison in Hampshire ended peacefully yesterday when the last two inmates gave themselves up to prison authorities.

A spokesman for the Home Office said the prisoners ended their demonstration after talking to a solicitor representing one of the men and a member of the board of visitors. A doctor was present during the talks and prison officers stood by.

"They have no injuries and they will wait to see the governor later," he said. "The rest of the prison is all quiet. I think they just decided that they had had enough."

Seven other inmates who broke out on to the roof to protest about alleged assaults on prisoners surrendered early yesterday. The allegations have been denied. The Home Office said the disturbances broke out in the remand wing late on Sunday night after a gradual build-up of tension.

Young offenders should be given more responsibility to help them keep out of trouble, the Princess Royal told a seminar in Durham yesterday. The Princess said the United Nations' 42-point convention on children's rights did not "say enough about responsibilities".

"Rights is a very easy word to use — a lot of people claim and want rights, which is fair enough — but I think it is impossible to have rights as such without responsibilities," she said.

The Princess met some offenders and their parents and talked to the organizers of a project trying to introduce alternatives to custody for young people in Co Durham. She said the Challenge project highlighted the proposition that young people had potential to assume adult responsibilities if given the chance. Without such help, young people could be "cut off" from becoming more useful members of society.

## Computers 'too unreliable' to deal with critical tasks

By Nick Nuttall Technology Correspondent

SCIENTISTS yesterday called for a worldwide ban on the use of computers in sensitive areas, including intensive care wards, the nuclear power industry, air traffic control and early warning defence and strike command systems.

Computers are inherently flawed and too unreliable for critical or vital tasks, two Australian academics conclude in a report to be published in the June issue of the British academic journal *Futures*. Mr Tom Forester, lecturer in the school of computing and information technology at Griffith Univer-

sity in Queensland, New South Wales, and Mr Perry Morrison, lecturer in computing, University of New England, New South Wales claim that computer systems cannot be designed without the ever-present threat of life-endangering malfunctions because their very complexity makes thorough testing for errors and bugs impossible.

In addition, the way modern computer systems are built means that they are prone to total, catastrophic failure rather than partial failure. "How is it that the computer industry almost

## Dan-Air applies for new routes

Dan-Air has applied to the Civil Aviation Authority for licences to fly from Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside to West Berlin. It also wants to operate services from its base in West Berlin to Moscow, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest.

As well as the regional services, the 10-route application to the CAA includes schedules to the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania, and flights from West Berlin to Madrid, and Manchester to Innsbruck.

Dan-Air carried a record 6,276,000 passengers last year, including 1,800,000 on its expanding scheduled network.

## O'Connor libel

The entertainer Des O'Connor accepted substantial undisclosed libel damages from the London Broadcasting Company in the High Court yesterday over radio remarks about his tax affairs. Counsel for LBC said it welcomed the opportunity to apologize unreservedly for the libel.

## Tunnel opening

Dame Vera Lynn yesterday opened Hell Fire Corner, the secret tunnels under the cliffs at Dover used to plan the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940. The tunnels were recently declassified from the secret list and given over to English Heritage; the public can visit them from tomorrow.

## Betjeman week

A Betjeman Appreciation Week of special celebrations in honour of Sir John Betjeman, the former Poet Laureate, was launched in north Cornwall yesterday. He lived at Trebetherick, Padstow Bay, until his death six years ago.

## Peer fined

The publisher Lord Stockton, aged 46, of Chelsea, London, was banned for a month and fined £120 for speeding by Newbury magistrates yesterday. He admitted driving at over 100mph along the M4 in Berkshire in February.

## Segregation is ruled out at Crumlin Road

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

THE Government yesterday ruled out the introduction of segregation between republican and "loyalist" prisoners at Crumlin Road jail in Belfast, in the wake of an overnight protest by inmates in which 40 prison officers were injured.

Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, praised the conduct of more than 100 prison officers who helped to end the protest and said the Government would continue with a mixed regime.

The protest began on Sunday night when 40 inmates in the top-security remand prison barricaded themselves into a dining area after two "loyalists" attacked four republicans. After eight hours the authorities regained control, in an operation in which prison officers approached the barricaded area from five

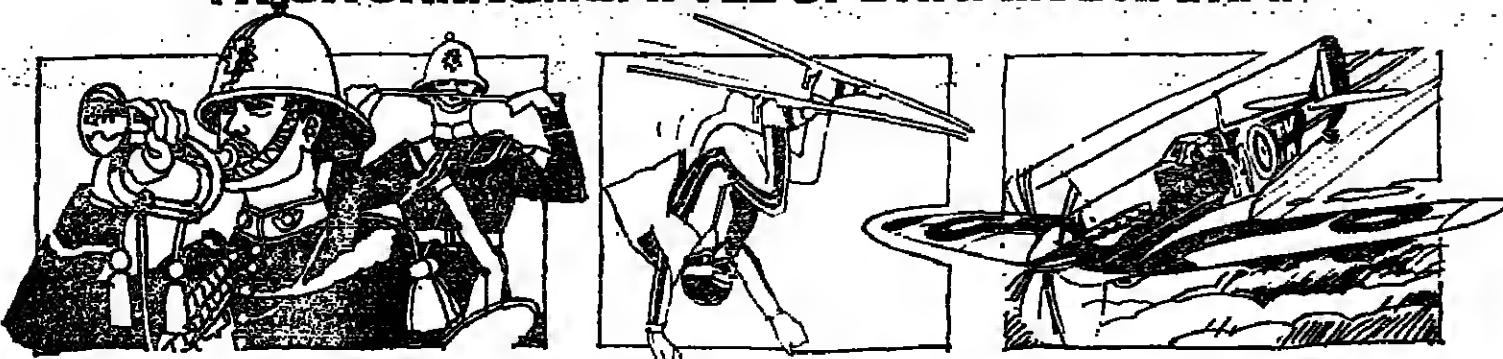
points simultaneously. One officer had his wrist broken and another suffered hand lacerations from missiles thrown by inmates. The authorities said that no prisoners were injured.

The protest is the latest in a series of incidents in recent months at the jail which the Northern Ireland Office has claimed involved deliberately engineered confrontations between "loyalists" and republicans to force segregation.

The Government has resisted pressure to change its policy because it believes a segregated prison would quickly come under the control of para-military groups.

Yesterday Unionist politicians renewed their criticism of that policy. Mr Peter Robinson, MP for East Belfast, said the case for segregation was reasonable.

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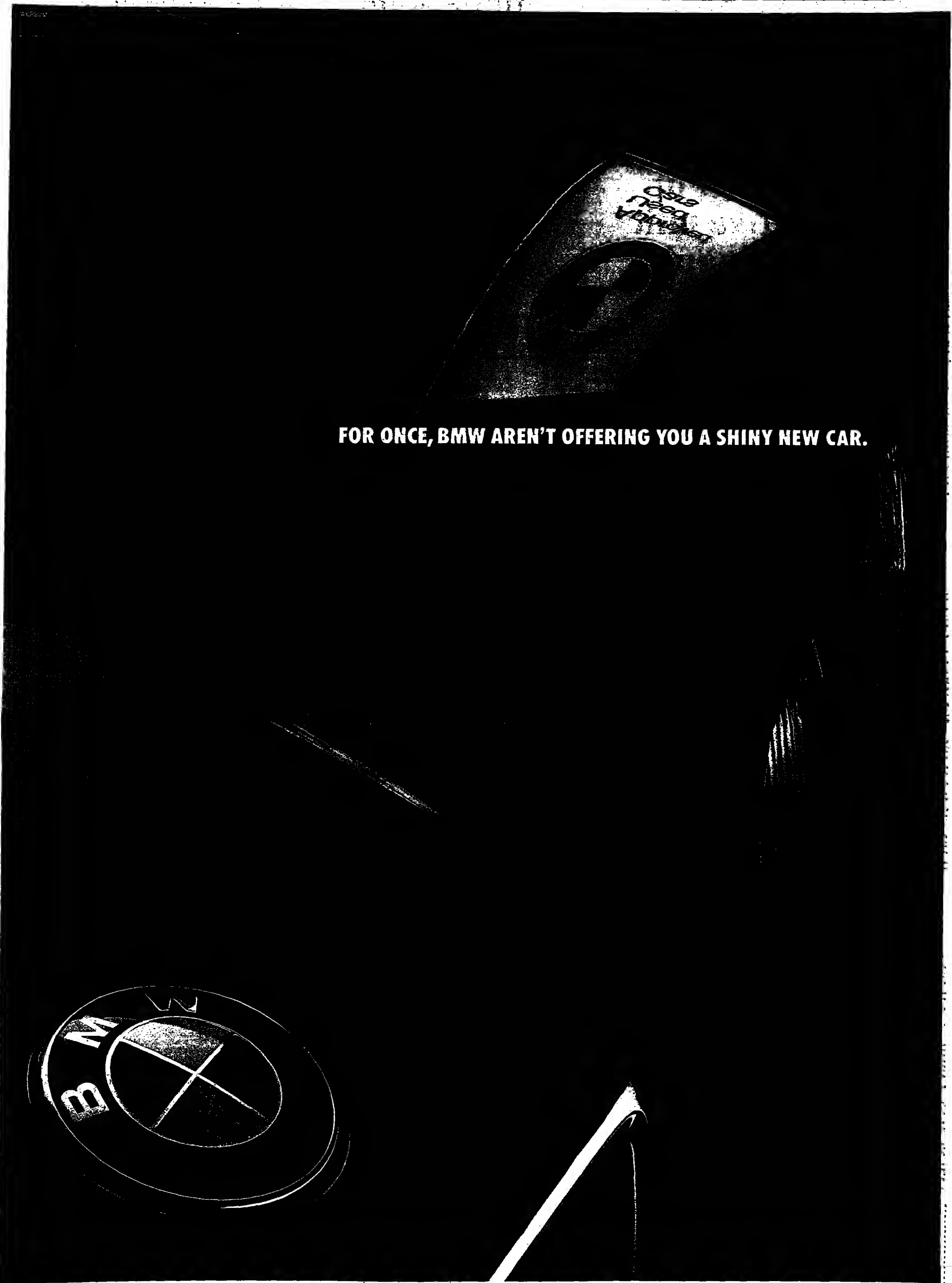
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EARLS COURT 11-28 JULY





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11-28 JULY



# Taxes 'would rise for great majority under Kinnock'

AN ACCUSATION that a Labour government would raise the tax burden on the great majority of taxpayers, particularly those just above average income and upwards, was made in the Commons yesterday by Mr Peter Lilley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

During a debate on a Conservative MP's motion on Labour's taxation policy, he said that Labour was under a particular obligation to spell out its tax proposals because they involved imposing an increased burden. People had the right to know, in broad terms, who would pay, how much they would pay and which taxes would be varied or introduced.

Labour spokesman had said that the top rate would be raised to a maximum of 50p in the pound, but it was not clear why anyone should rely on that moderate promise not to raise tax rates higher if Labour got to power. Not only did the Labour Party vote against the reduction from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, it also voted against the reduction from 83 to 60 per cent.

Labour's second proposal was to abolish the upper earnings limit on the national insurance contribution, effectively raising the marginal rate of tax by 9 per

## TAXATION POLICY

cent for about three-and-a-half-million people. That would affect people earning about £18,000 a year.

The deduction from what had been said was that Labour would leave a large part of its programme to be financed by raising the basic rate or other taxes.

Opening the debate, Mr Bowes Wells (Hertford and Stortford, C) said that the time had come to speak because many people had misguidedly voted Labour in recent elections.

Labour's dilemma was that it wished to spend more and more on social services, education, health and local government without there being increases in taxation.

Where there were to be increases, Labour sought to suggest that taxing the rich — who had yet to be defined — would pay for expenditure on social and public services.

The Opposition would tax the great majority of people on income, taking money from them to redistribute to those whom it thought should receive more.

He wanted to discover exactly what Labour policy was going to be. So far it had been excessively coy. Once people did know what

the policy was, they would vote against it.

Labour was already committed to spend £5 billion on the National Health Service, £3 billion on child benefit and pensions and £1.7 billion on overseas aid.

When Labour was asked if it would put up taxes, it gave any one of four answers: no, yes, just a little, quite a lot.

Labour's plans, however, extended far beyond merely raising taxes because they included proposals to introduce a whole raft of new taxes, including taxes for savers. "Just as Labour does not trust the taxpayer with his own money, they are deeply reluctant to let them spend their own profits."

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) said that the debate was an attempt to deflect public attention from the poll tax, high inflation and the level of interest rates which had come as such a blow to home owners and small and medium-size businesses.

Not only had the country had a system of unfair taxation under the present Government, but it was also led by a Prime Minister determined to introduce division after unacceptable division.

"Far from the wealth of Great Britain trickling down, it is trickling up and the poor are suffering. There is poverty in every part of Britain."



Mr Douglas Hurd, Foreign Secretary, at the opening yesterday of an East-West conference organized at Lancaster House, London, by the British Atlantic Group of Young Politicians

## Labour scorns 'no shortage of nurses' claim

### HOUSE OF LORDS

A SUGGESTION by Lady Blatch, a government spokesman, that there was no shortage of nurses in the National Health Service, indeed that numbers were growing, was greeted with incredulity by the Opposition during question time in the House of Lords.

Lady Blatch, questioned about what the Government was doing to meet a critical shortage of nurses, said that, although there would always be difficulties in recruiting for particular specialties, there was no overall shortage. In 1988-89, a total of 24,200 nurses had left nursing in England, but in the same period 16,400 courses had been recruited and 9,700 had returned to nursing, making 26,100, a net gain.

The Government had launched an advertising campaign for more recruits which had produced 170,000 inquiries about nursing.

Lord Emsley, a former Secretary of State for Health and chief Opposition spokesman on health, said that he was amazed. If there was no shortage of nurses, why had the Government launched a recruitment campaign?

"Has she seen the report published today which showed that in every single region there is a grave shortage of nurses, more serious in some regions than others?" Had she seen the statement by the secretary-general of the Royal College of Nursing referring to the immense problem of the shortage of nurses and the need to

improve not only pay but also conditions such as the provision of crèches and opportunities for part-time work?

Lady Blatch said that she had read the press reports which did a disservice to the work going on in many district regional health authorities. She had checked one of the regions mentioned, said to be the fourth worst, and had found that it had 225 more qualified nurses in post than a year ago.

If health authorities were asked if they had had difficulty in recruiting, they would say that they had; but if they were asked if nurses were in post, the answer would be that they were.

Lord Melloy (Lab) challenged her to seek the opinion of the Royal College of Nursing, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, the royal colleges of physicians and of surgeons, and others.

Lady Blatch said that the health department was in constant touch with those bodies.

Press reports that the Government was to delay implementation of its community care provisions until after the next general election were dismissed in the Lords during the resumed committee stage of the National Health Service and Community Care Bill. The Bill provides for local authorities to provide accommodation and care for people discharged from long-stay hospitals.

Lord Carter, an Opposition front bench spokesman, moving a new clause calling for increased consultations between the Government and local authorities over community care proposals, asked for the Government's reaction to reports about possible delay in implementing the proposals.

Lady Hooper, Under Secretary of State for Health, said: "As far as I am concerned, it is speculation. The Government, and the department, is continuing to work towards implementation in April 1991 of the community care proposals in the Bill. That is the Government's position."

The clause was rejected by 112 votes to 86 — Government majority, 26.

## Protest at tobacco 'dumping'

BAT Industries shareholders should object to money being made out of wiffl damage caused to the lungs of people in the Third World, Mrs Anna Chwyd, Opposition spokesman on development and co-operation, said during Commons questions.

She asked BAT shareholders to take a stand at the annual meeting of the company on May 31 and urged Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, to join in her call.

Mrs Chwyd said that Mozambique had the world's second highest death rate and that a new health threat now faced that country. Vigorous promotions by BAT of cheap and strong cigarettes would put even more strain on countries still fighting diseases such as malaria and tetanus. The absence of any international rules enabled BAT to sell "blatant lies" about the safety of smoking.

Mrs Chalker replied that she shared Mrs Chwyd's concern about Mozambique and she would look into what she had said. In a free world, however, it would always be up to individuals to decide for themselves.

Mr Teddy Taylor (Southend East, C) asked how Mrs Chalker could say that she would examine the matter when she knew that she and her Government colleagues, at EC meetings each year, had approved £600 million to be spent solely on subsidizing the growing and dumping of high-tar tobacco in Third World countries.

Mrs Chalker noted Mr Taylor's remarks and said that Britain would not support that sort of dumping. "That is a matter of considerable concern and is being dealt with."

## 'No tie, no say' warning to MPs

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) warned MPs that they may not be called to speak if they wear casual dress.

Mr Richard Holt Langbaugh, C, had complained about the dress of some Labour members. He pointed out that collar and tie were compulsory in the Italian Parliament and that under Labour's new "polished-up image" its MPs were not allowed to appear on TV without a collar and tie.

He said at the time when they were trying to set an example to would-be football bootleggers, they should ensure that no MP disappeared himself in the chamber in a manner that would not be allowed in the Italian Parliament.

## Landfill gas schemes stay

A call for landfill gas schemes to be abandoned because they created "time bombs" in many areas was dismissed by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, at questions.

He told Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) that the process was a useful way of generating electricity. Power generation capacity from such schemes last year had been 16 megawatts. The Government estimated that power generation from landfill gas would increase by 60 per cent by 1992 and by between 150 and 175 per cent by the end of the century.

## Commons TV vote soon

MPs are expected to take a decision on the permanent televising of the House of Commons before the House rises for the summer recess, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said in a written reply.

He said that the select committee on broadcasting would consider all the evidence relating to the experiment and its report would be published so that MPs could decide before the recess.

## Coal sell-off reaffirmed

The coal industry will be privatized by the next Conservative government after the election, Mr Tony Baldry, Under Secretary of State for Energy, reaffirmed during Commons questions.

Ministers would consider how privatization would be carried out, and clearly employee participation would be considered.

## Saving paper

A Commons subcommittee is considering what further steps can be taken to increase the use of recycled paper in the House of Commons, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said in a written reply yesterday.

## Charity MPs

Fifty-one MPs have authorized deductions from their salaries to give money to charity under the payroll giving scheme, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said.

## Unleaded fuel

Latest figures show that 31 per cent of the petrol sold in the UK was unleaded, Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, said in a written reply.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; Prime Minister; Finance Bill committee, first day. Lords (2.30): Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, report, first day.

## MPs moan about builders' delays

By Sheila Gann  
Political Reporter

MPs ARE no different from anyone else when it comes to hard luck stories about builders, it emerged yesterday.

The Commons services committee displayed its frustration when relating troubles with the building project to provide a new parliamentary building for MPs and their staff.

After its investigation into delays, the committee said: "We regard the whole saga as a sorry commentary on the state of the building industry. We find it hard to believe that such a situation would have been allowed to develop if similar work were being undertaken for the parliaments of other European countries."

A total of 60 MPs and 100 secretaries were intended to move into the large reconstruction of buildings fronting Parliament Square and Bridge Street this month. Completion is not expected, however, until the summer of next year.

With the Palace of Westminster overflowing, the services committee disclosed its impatience with Faircloughs, the main contractor, Casson Conder Partnership, the architectural consultants, and the Property Services Agency.

In its report on the delay, the

### SERVICES

MPs said: "In view of the track record to date, we cannot have entire confidence in Faircloughs' 'safe' completion date of March 1991". The committee added: "We are concerned that the Property Services Agency's (PSA) new estimate of June 1991 could be more realistic."

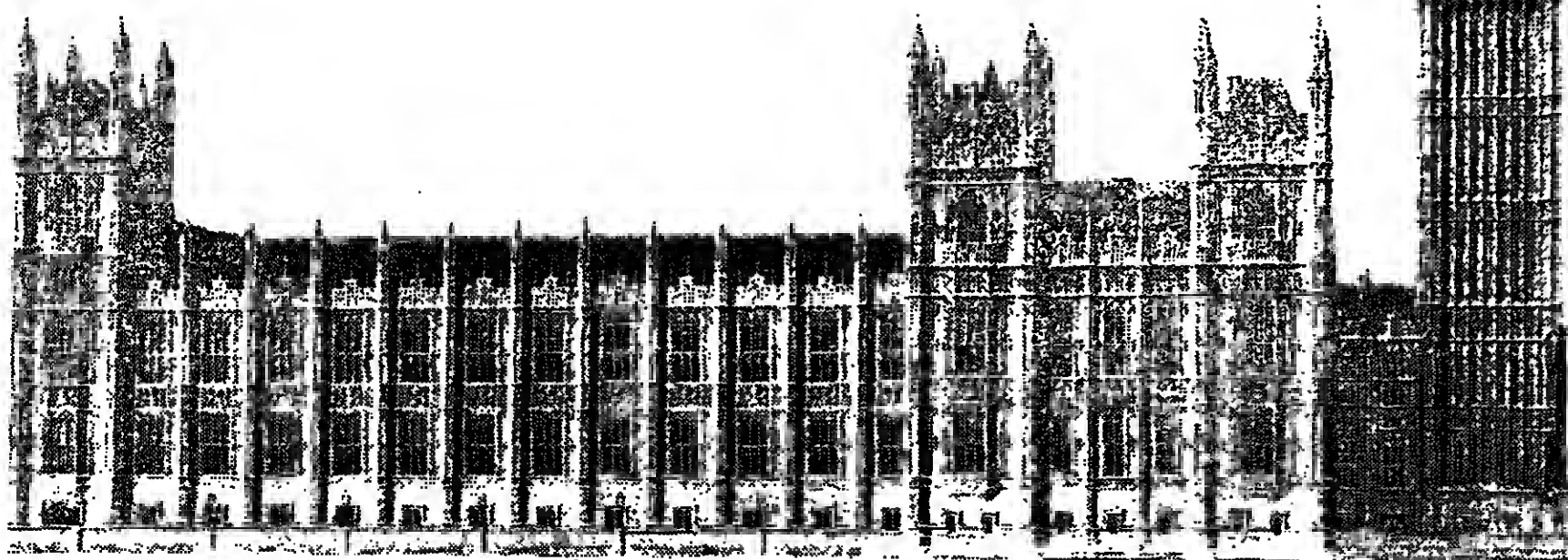
It said: "The reputations of all three parties — main contractor, architects and the PSA — are very much on the line". The committee said that its members hoped that the parties' reputations "will be salvaged by their delivering a building of high quality ahead of the revised completion date".

After a series of evidence-taking sessions with Faircloughs, the committee formally recorded its "regret that in their evidence to us Faircloughs have repeatedly shown a lack of frankness and candour in acknowledging the plain fact... that over recent months the project has been falling steadily further behind schedule. This has naturally caused us much concern."

House of Commons Services Committee — New Parliamentary Building (Phase 1): Delay in Completion (Stationery Office £10.25).

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# EC official warns East Europe to brace for slump

From Michael Binyon, Brussels

EAST European countries must brace themselves for zero growth, high inflation and mass unemployment as they move to market economies. But if they opt for the "Big Bang" of sudden change, they will soon experience an economic miracle rivaling that of Western Europe in the 1950s, a leading European Community official forecast yesterday.

Mr Henning Christophersen, the Commissioner for Finance, said East European countries plunging into economic reform could enjoy annual growth rates of up to 6 per cent a year by the middle of the decade. But everything depended on their political willingness to make drastic changes now. They had to revamp their entire economic systems in no more than six to 12 months.

EC economic experts, ana-

lysing the needs of the seven emergent democracies, found that the gradual approach, adopted by Hungary some 20 years ago, had failed. Poland, which had undertaken the most drastic reform, had however been remarkably successful in reducing inflation and restructuring its economy.

Mr Christophersen's outline of the macro-economic policies Brussels recommends comes after the Community's revised action plan for Eastern Europe published two weeks ago, which will be put in the Group of 24 donor nations next month.

He said the priority for Eastern Europe must be reform of its financial sector. This involved freeing prices from state control; setting up an independent central bank; private banking systems and financial services; introducing private property rights and company laws; breaking up state monopolies; establishing a proper social security system giving unemployment benefit; and allowing collective bargaining. All this should come before the wholesale privatization of industry.

The result would inevitably be hardship and dislocation at first, as thousands were thrown out of work and industries, unable to compete in the world market, went bankrupt. But with an end to overmanning and a better use of plant and manpower, a quick recovery should follow.

A key factor was the convertibility of East European currencies. Poland had already taken the first steps. Hungary would make the forint convertible within three years. Czechoslovakia was due to announce yesterday that it would introduce convertibility by the beginning of next

year. The seven countries would probably peg their currencies in the Ecu, rather than the dollar or the Deutschmark.

Brussels would permanently monitor the progress of reform, sending out teams to the seven capitals to conduct analyses and offer advice. The Commission would co-ordinate its policies with the other members of the Group of 24 donor nations, and international agencies helping Eastern Europe, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Investment Bank.

Brussels estimates that 15-20 billion Ecu (\$10-14 billion) are needed by the seven countries in capital investment until the end of 1992. The money must come from international capital markets, and no extra funds need be channelled directly from the Community to Eastern Europe. Mr Christophersen said the sum was relatively small for countries with a total population of 140 million.

The Commission noted that conditions varied enormously among the seven countries. East Germany, for example, had a gross national product three times that of Romania, whereas Poland had the highest external debt. But the first priority of all must be a stabilization plan to bring inflation under control, and a reform of exchange rate and monetary policies.

If things go well, the Commission believes Eastern Europe could begin to catch up with the West. Czechoslovakia, which in 1939 had a standard of living as high as that of Switzerland or Denmark, might soon be strong enough economically to apply for EC membership.



Lashing out: A football supporter using an iron bar to attack a fire engine during clashes between fans of Dinamo Zagreb and Red Star Belgrade in

Zagreb on Sunday. More than 100 people were hurt, 10 critically, in fighting among fans from the rival republics of Croatia and Serbia.

Yesterday Mr Miljan Miljanic, the national team manager, said the country should consider giving up the sport. "I don't think soccer should

exist here to be the expression of hatred," he said. Uruguay has pulled out of a match with Yugoslavia due to have been played in Zagreb. (Reuters)

## Protest jams Bucharest streets

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

THE final stages of the Romanian election campaign erupted into further violence yesterday when anti-communist demonstrators in the capital extended their three-week protest during the afternoon rush hour and surrounded a government ministry. They blocked more arterial roads and some scaled the roof in front of bemused officials to hang up flags.

There were fights and scuffles as drivers were prevented from returning home and the demonstrators quickly rigged up loudspeakers on the ministry's ornate, wrought-iron gates while a few policemen

and the occasional army officer looked on embarrassed, reluctant to act. Elsewhere in the city, hundreds of vehicles driven by members of a new transport union were abandoned in protest streets as part of a protest strike against conditions and lack of parts.

The protesters outside the ministry began to chant slogans against the front-runner for President, Mr Ion Iliescu of the ruling National Salvation Front, whom they accuse of being a communist in disguise who refuses to steer Romania towards the West. Some waved photographs copied from old newspapers

showing him alongside the late Nicolae Ceausescu.

The big street demonstration — unlike anything seen in any other East European poll — spilled over from neighbouring University Square, blocked since April 24. The move came after protesters alleged that two hunger strikers from the square had been attacked by a plainclothes government security agent, and others arrested. It was impossible to immediately verify the accuracy of their claims.

Trapped officials in the ministry looked on in fear as the mood of the mob turned

ugly every time a suspected former communist sympathizer or Securitate agent was spotted. By late afternoon at least 4,000 people had moved into the streets in front of the building, but after two hours the demonstrators agreed to return to their original barricaded zone blocking Bucharest's main boulevard and to let traffic flow again in front of the Agriculture Ministry.

But representatives of the new Free Transport Union said that they had decided to join the protest which has been blocking an area under the towering Inter-Continental Hotel since April 24.

## Leading dissident returns to fray

From Tim Jadhav, Cluj, Transylvania

MRS Doina Cornea, a leading Romanian dissident during the Ceausescu years, is a dissident once more. She has been on hunger strike since last Thursday in a protest directed against the Government and Romania's election campaign.

She said at her home in the Transylvanian town of Cluj that her fast had made her weak and given her headaches. She had disconnected her telephone because she had so many calls, some including threats and abuse.

"The point of the hunger strike is to help people distinguish good from bad — to awaken their consciences," she said.

Mrs Cornea, once a provincial French teacher, became a cause célèbre after her anti-Ceausescu protests. Immediately after the revolution, on Christmas Day, she arrived in Bucharest to take part in the National Salvation Front. "It soon became clear that there was something wrong," she said. "The executive bureau was made up purely of old communists. We dissidents were called there as a sort of chorus. Then they started trying to tell me what to say on television."

In a serious blow to the Front's credibility, Mrs Cornea left in January. Now, as she takes up cudgels against the Front, she finds herself under personal attack in its newspapers.

"She is undeterred, saying: 'Look at the election campaign — calumnies, violence and systematic attacks against people and party buildings. These things have become the order of the day. People have been terribly manipulated by the Front. This election has not been free and fair.'"

But Mrs Cornea is not entirely pessimistic: "I never lose confidence," she said. "On December 22 the whole country was with the Front. Every day since then they have been losing support. Now if the Front wins the elections it is sure that it cannot survive. They have lied to too many people."

Mrs Cornea is not planning to fast to the end. But she is determined that her protest should succeed.

## People bankroll the peaceful revolution in Lvov

From Nick Worrall, Lvov

A SECURITY man with a blue and yellow arm band was dragging a sack stuffed with rouble notes into the former Communist Party offices, now the debating chamber for the new regional council of Lvov in the western Ukraine. On a table lay bundles of bank notes. In a show of support for their new non-Communist council the people of Lvov have given nearly £3 million so that the daily council debates can be shown live on television.

This is the Soviet Union's most rebellious city outside the Baltic region. Members of democratic groups won 80 per cent of the seats in the recent local elections. And for the past three weeks the council has been debating measures to obliterate Communist rule.

In defiance of rulings from the hard-line Ukrainian authorities in

Kiev, the republic's capital, Lvov, has legalized the Uniate Greek Catholic Church, which was banned by Stalin in 1946, and ordered the blue and yellow flag of the Ukrainian Popular Front, Rukh, to be flown from public buildings. Even Lvov's Communist Party headquarters no longer flies the red banner. "I am in a state of antagonism with the regional council," said Mr Vyacheslav Sekretaryuk, Lvov's Communist Party first secretary. "The old party monopoly of power has been replaced by a new monopoly."

His bitterness is understandable. After 45 years of party domination since Moscow incorporated this former part of Poland in 1945, President Gorbachev's movement towards greater democracy has capped party structures wherever democratic opposition movements won local elections in March.

But Mr Sekretaryuk's view is not shared by all Lvov's leading com-

munist. The city's Mayor is Mr Bogdan Kotik, who says he will resign from the party if it does not reform itself at the crucial Congress in July. He is enthusiastic about the region's new leaders: "They make me happy, they stimulate my work," he said, but admitted feeling pressure from democrats on one side and party officials on the other.

The democrats' leader and council chairman is Mr Vyacheslav Chornovil, a well-known former political prisoner and journalist who was recently released after 15 years in labour camps and Siberian exile for dissident writings. He is also a fervent Ukrainian nationalist, for which he could have been executed six years ago.

Of Cossack descent, Mr Chornovil — the name means black bull — sports a drooping moustache, a lined forehead and a wicked smile. "It's been a revolution," he said. "We have real people's power here

in Lvov." He grinned: "And here's a paradox. The people who were imprisoned for so-called anti-Soviet activities are now the leaders of the soviets (councils). And we are accusing the Communists of anti-Soviet activities."

After it convened on April 9 his council adopted a resolution to this effect amid a clash over the Communist monopoly of the mass media. The council is demanding that the party hand over the local Ukrainian-language newspaper *Ukraina Vilna*.

The table in the council chamber groaned with cash as Rukh workers, who have taken over security operations in many public buildings, counted the money pouring in from well-wishers. The statue of Lenin behind the chairman's seat has been masked by the blue and yellow flag and a portrait of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian national poet. The Ukraine's Communist Party is still

run by some of the Soviet Union's most die-hard apparatchiks. In a typical move, the television authorities in Kiev sent the Lvov rebels a bill for 1,000 roubles an hour (about £1,000) for covering their council debates. In a broadcast, Mr Chornovil told the public it was an attempt to gag their debates and appealed for funds. "We already have enough to pay for the TV for a year and set up projects the city needs desperately," he said. "Our political life may be rich but the economy is most painful. And, as with Lithuania, there are already attempts to blockade us."

Mr Chornovil claims that Kiev has reduced supplies of meat and dairy produce to the region, causing even greater shortages than usual. Mr Kotik says he has heard rumours of a blockade, but thinks the increased shortages may be simply the result of a general fall in productivity.

## Kohl presses for quick election after setback

From Ian Murray, Bonn

WEAKENED politically by the defeat of his Christian Democrats (CDU) in Lower Saxony on Sunday, Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is ready to go for an early pan-German election before he loses the popular support he won through his initiative to speed up German unity. He now wants a quick

election because he can see the unification issue is turning sour on him.

Until now his preferred scenario was to hold fast to the agreed date of December 2 for the West German elections, with the first united poll in the following autumn. Now he is trying to achieve complete unification in time for joint

elections on December 2, or to agree a slight delay to January 13. The CDU in East Germany has already agreed to an early poll.

Today Herr Kohl meets his coalition partners to discuss Sunday's election results and the progress towards unity. Yesterday, for the first time, he said that he was prepared to go for an early vote. CDU leaders said yesterday that early elections were necessary to give stability at a time of uncertainty over developments, particularly in the Soviet Union.

The Chancellor was in East Berlin yesterday for talks with Herr Lothar de Maizière, the East German Prime Minister. Tomorrow he faces his most difficult internal negotiation when he meets the leaders of the state parliaments in discussion how they can help meet the cost of unity. Seven of the 11 prime ministers are from the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) while the four others who support him are not at all happy about his plans to make the states pay a third of the costs of reunification.

The Chancellor's one great election success has been in East Germany, where his campaign succeeded in persuading a large proportion of the voters to support him in his drive for quick unity.

The other winners in Sunday's elections were the Greens, who managed for the first time in industrialized North Rhine-Westphalia to cross the 5 per cent threshold needed to win seats. The outright losers were the radical right-wing Republicans, who scored less than 2 per cent in both states and who now seem to have ceased to be a factor in national politics.

## Hurd to seek role for Nato

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

MR DOUGLAS Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, makes an unscheduled visit here today for talks with Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, as part of consultations on German reunification.

While Britain is satisfied that the West German Government is determined that the united country will be a member of Nato, it is less sure about what kind of troop levels and defence strategy Bonn will be seeking. With German public opinion turning away from nuclear deterrents and citizens' actions groups lobbying for reductions in military bases, Mr Hurd will advise his hosts that Nato must remain strong while there is so much political uncertainty in the East.

The case for keeping the British Army of the Rhine was "overwhelming", Mr Hurd said after the first "two plus four" ministers' meeting on reunification. He was less certain about how many of BAOR's 56,000 men would remain once Germany was united.

Britain believes that substantial troops will be needed to do the job. American forces could be cut to around 40,000 men — roughly a fifth of the reduced number being negotiated in Vienna. A comparable cut in the size of the British force would leave only around 10,000 men, which is far fewer than military advisers suggest would be a secure garrison.

One of the few certainties is that East German territory cannot, for the foreseeable future, have any Nato troops stationed on it.

## Loyalists on Riga march

From Anatol Lieven, Riga

HUNDREDS of Soviet officers yesterday marched to the Latvian parliament to protest against moves towards independence for the republic. As they did so, military helicopters scattered leaflets from the Soviet loyalist Interfront movement over Riga, calling on Russian workers to strike at 10am today and march to the parliament, so that "the handful of traitors and political adventurers who are making decisions for us can hear the voice of the working people".

The officers tried to get into the parliament building, but the doors were closed against them. Scuffles broke out be-

tween the officers and members of the Women's League, who have been protesting outside parliament since it met over the position of Latvian conscripts in the Soviet Army.

The new Latvian Government is facing challenges not only from the Soviet Army, and sections of the local Russian population, but also from parts of its "own" police. During the debate in parliament yesterday on the confirmation of a new Minister of the Interior, an opposition spokesman read out a resolution signed by more than 1,000 members of the Riga police force, which is

overwhelmingly Russian. The resolution said that the police wanted Mr Bruno Steinbricks, the present Minister of the Interior, to remain in office, and that whatever the decisions of the parliament, the police would continue to uphold Soviet law in Latvia.

After reading the statement, opposition deputies walked out of the debate. The Mayor of Riga, Mr Andrejs Teikmanis, the Popular Front deputy, told parliament that he believed that ordinary policemen had been ordered to sign the resolution by their officers, and that most of them were "tired of the police being politicized".

MOSCOW COMMENTARY by Mary Dejevsky

## Russians tick to their own time

TO ANYONE who works in Moscow there is one consoling feature of great ceremonial occasions such as Victory Day — the official proceedings begin absolutely on time, inaugurated by the chiming of the black and gold clock on the Kremlin's Spassky Tower. This split-second timing contrasts with a distinctly casual attitude to time on the other, working, days of the year.

Many Russians harbour a deep-seated contempt for the very idea that time is precious — theirs or anyone else's. The expression "time is money", always said in English and always with a snarl, has become a favourite cliché to disparage the inhumane and money-grubbing attitudes of capitalism. The inference is that Russians, as Slavs, have learnt to put time in its proper place — second to emotional spontaneity — whereas Westerners are enslaved by the clock (inevitably the flashy, digital variety much envied by Russians).

This may be in part a matter of temperament and a reflection of the fact that so many Soviet workers are still only first or second generation town-dwellers: how much more pleasant to get on the train and go mushroom-picking when the sun shines unexpectedly than to go to work. But it is also a recognition of

Soviet reality and, very often, of necessity.

In a country with no legal unemployment — yet — working time belongs to someone else, and if that someone else is not using it, then it can be appropriated, rather like the "state" property that so often finds its way into private hands.

The acute shortages of the past two years have only aggravated the problem. All able-bodied Russians are supposed to have a regular job, but the shopping streets of the capital teem with people from early morning. People will quit their desks and travel from one end of Moscow in the other if they hear of a delivery of scarce goods. They will then stand in a queue for several hours.

The consequence, unfortunately, is that people who should be at their desks, who have appointments booked and tasks to complete, are not there, arrive late or leave early — and the unhappy client or petitioner has to come back another day.

Absence and lateness — invariably unexplained or blamed on an unscheduled meeting or a summons from the Communist Party committee — are only one manifestation of a generally lackadaisical attitude to time with which the usually punctual Western business-

man must reluctantly come to terms. When the meeting or conference eventually takes place it can go on for hours and range over a subject area quite alien to its original purpose.

Westerners are frequently considered rude and insensitive for regarding a business meeting as precisely that and not as an opportunity to relax, put the world to right and — more often than not — put off a practical decision until the next enjoyable encounter. Even five years into *perestroika*, it is a rare Soviet manager or politician who will admit that time is not limitless and that it has a price. Their Soviet experience, which is all they have, demonstrates quite the opposite.

Last week, summarizing the agenda for the next few weeks of Supreme Soviet business, Tass stated with delicate assurance: "Any delay in adopting new legislation threatens a further exacerbation of the already grave domestic political situation. At the same time, undue haste in working out the fundamentals of a future Soviet society is no less detrimental. In other words, the time factor is becoming pivotal."

Indeed it is, but so is the money factor, and the two are not so far removed as the Slavonic soul would like to believe.



A pensive Chancellor Kohl pondering on his party's defeat in Lower Saxony at the weekend



# Oslo wants environment checks on neighbours

From Michael McCarthy, Bergen

EUROPEAN countries should be allowed to inspect each others' environmental performance in the manner of arms control verification procedures, Mr Jan Syse, the Norwegian Prime Minister, suggested yesterday.

Such annual checks would allow the enforcement of a binding environmental code of conduct, he told the international conference at Bergen on sustainable development, or "green growth".

His initiative, which would allow, for example, Norwegian inspectors to check British power stations for emissions of sulphur dioxide falling as acid rain on Norway, was coolly received by Britain's representative, Mr David Trippier, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment. He pointed out forcefully that Britain had its own pollution inspectors. One

British official commented: "I hope the Norwegians realize it would allow us to go over and count the number of Norwegian whales."

Mr Syse formally put his idea to Mrs Thatcher in a letter sent last week. But the first the environment ministers from the 34 European and North American countries at the conference knew of it was during his welcoming speech.

Downing Street's reaction to the idea would not have been helped by a demonstration of Norwegian environmental activists yesterday, featuring a young woman dressed in a blue suit and wearing a "Spitting Image" rubber mask of Mrs Thatcher. The demonstrators, some of whom were dressed as Vikings, were protesting against Britain's alleged responsibility for acid rain damage to Norwegian forests.

Mr Trippier said later: "Everyone has the right to demonstrate for what they believe in, but I have to say I am a bit fed-up with so much unfair criticism being directed against the UK."

Mr Syse, suggesting a binding code of environmental conduct for all 35 countries of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, said steps should be taken "to arrange for annual multilateral examinations of individual member states, and thus ensure that their environmental policies meet common requirements".

Mr Kai Eide, his chief foreign affairs adviser, said that Mr Syse had in mind the sort of "intrusive verifications" that are commonplace in arms control agreements, and under the 1986 Stockholm Accord on Confidence and Security Building Measures. "If we look at what we have done in arms control, we can go into garages or factories at 24 hours' notice," he said. "We feel the principle should be extended to the environment."

The Norwegian idea was seen by British sources as an act Mr Syse was playing to his domestic gallery. No attempt was made to put it on the conference agenda, although the Norwegians may introduce it at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe meeting in the autumn.

It is likely to meet a frosty reception from all the European Community countries, as it cuts across the future work of the European Environment Agency, currently being set up.



Protesters carrying away one of their number who inhaled tear gas fired by the Jordanian riot police yesterday

## Bush faces test on civil rights

From Susan Ellicott, Washington

SINCE moving into the White House 16 months ago, President Bush has worked to keep at bay his former public image as a wimp and has concentrated on proving himself a master of the human touch. This "kinder, gentler" presidency includes his personal telephone calls to world leaders and less publicized gestures toward the US black community that have won Mr Bush the highest popularity rating of a Republican leader among blacks for 30 years.

This week, however, Mr Bush faces the first significant challenge to this unexpected popularity when civil rights leaders meet him at the White House to try to persuade him to support legislation on job discrimination. Black leaders have said they consider the passage of the 1990 Civil Rights Act their top priority this year and are angry that senior Bush Administration officials want the President to veto the bill.

Until now, President Bush has largely owed his growing

support among blacks to the relative unpopularity of his predecessor, President Reagan. Blacks have said they base their liking for Mr Bush more on feeling than substance: he and his wife, Barbara, appear willing to meet blacks in public and have black friends, for instance, while the Reagans did not.

He has appointed blacks to senior posts in his Administration and has charmed young, black voters by inviting to the White House black and Hispanic entertainers, such as the singers Whitney Houston, Gloria Estefan and Michael Jackson.

National opinion polls recently showed that Mr Bush's approval rating among blacks is the highest for a Republican president since President Eisenhower and partly reflects efforts by his party to woo blacks who felt their interests were hurt by the Reagan Administration. Republicans have lobbied hard to win over blacks, who traditionally have favoured the more socially

liberal policies of the Democratic Party.

Despite all of this, Mr Bush has mainly enjoyed strong support from blacks because they have felt that he has done nothing against them even if he has not done enough for them. A presidential veto of the 1990 Civil Rights Act could change this. Leaders of minority ethnic groups are watching Mr Bush to see whether his policies are committed to backing up his kind gestures toward them.

Mr Julius Chambers, a legal expert for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, summarized this feeling last weekend during an opening speech at the state University of North Carolina. "In civil rights, actions speak louder than words," he told his mainly black audience. "The toxin of veto will poison all the wells of good feeling toward the President that have sprung up in the black community." The legislation in question would overturn or modify five rulings by the Supreme Court last year that civil rights groups considered set back progress in recent years on discrimination against minorities in the workplace.

Mr Richard Thornburgh, the US Attorney General, has asked Mr Bush to veto the 1990 Act on the grounds that it would encourage employers to impose "supernumerary quotas" and pay out monetary damages as well as back pay to minorities who prove they suffered discrimination.

Congress has approved the wording of the updated legislation and is expected to vote on the Act as early as this month.

Mr Bush yesterday met representatives of business groups and black leaders from across the political spectrum. He is expected to speak to members of unions and women's groups tomorrow, Mr Arthur Fletcher, the chairman of the US Civil Rights Commission, has described the meetings as a "battle for the President's mind".

## Jordanian riot police fire tear gas at marchers

King Hussein Bridge, Jordan

JORDANIAN riot police fired tear gas yesterday to stop thousands of stone-throwing pro-Palestinian protesters marching towards a river bridge leading to the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Witnesses said dozens were injured in clashes which lasted for about two hours until the tear gas and shots in the air dispersed the crowd of about 7,000. Protesters, swept by emotion at the sight of the nearby West Bank, had ignored pleas from organizers to halt the march at a designated spot, and flooded towards the bridge.

About 60 policemen fired five volleys of gas at the demonstrators, who retreated and then surged forward, hurling stones. About 100 soldiers and two tanks stood in reserve behind the thin police line.

Ambulances went to a spot about one mile from the King Hussein Bridge, known in Israel as the Allenby Bridge, to ferry away casualties.

Arab trade unionists and leaders of professional associations organized the march with support from groups linked to left-wing factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization. They had planned a silent, peaceful event to underline the right of Palestinians to return to their homeland.

But marchers crying "Allah-u-Akbar" (God is Great) and pro-PLO slogans paid no heed to police warnings about mines in the frontline area, where shell-pocked buildings have been deserted since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

They also ignored appeals for calm from parliamentary deputies including Mr Taher al-Masri, the former Foreign Minister, who is of Palestinian origin, and Mr Bassam Haddadin. The unexpected violence was the worst since price riots 13

months ago killed 12 people in southern Jordan.

Many of the marchers were young men, but old men and women also took part, many weeping at coming so close to Israeli-occupied land. They waved Jordanian and Palestinian flags and banners with anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans.

"America is the head of the snake. America is the number one enemy of the Palestinian people," one banner read. "Jewish emigration is a declaration of war on the Arab nation," read another.

Witnesses said at least 10,000 people earlier joined the march, which was to have halted in a Jordan Valley village. Only about 100 Arab unionists and heads of popular delegations were supposed to walk to the bridge before returning to read to the crowd the resolutions adopted in Amman by a two-day conference of union leaders. The conference condemned the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel as a threat to Palestinian hopes of their own state.

Jordan's three million people include many Palestinians who took refuge in the kingdom after the Arab-Israeli wars of 1948 and 1967. Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in 1967.

Campanis talks: Israel said yesterday that it was considering allowing Arab universities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to reopen after keeping them closed for almost the entire 29 months of the Palestinian uprising.

The office of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, said that defence officials had, with heads of the six universities in the territories, discussed the possibility of opening a single university first as a test. It did not say if any decision had been taken. (Reuters)

## Israeli attack on army credibility

Jerusalem

ISRAEL'S State Comptroller said yesterday that army spokesmen were under-estimated, slow in reporting unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and distrusted by local and foreign journalists alike. The government-appointed watchdog added that army statements were often late and uninformative.

The Comptroller's annual report, covering the workings of government departments, said the spokesman's unit had no clear information policy on army activity against the 29-month-old Palestinian revolt in the occupied territories.

"The army spokesman's unit had difficulty reporting incidents in the uprising... close to the time when they occurred because reports from the field passed slowly to the spokesman's unit... and on to the media," the report said.

"Sometimes the army spokesman's credibility in the eyes of local and foreign media was damaged... The unit was poorly prepared for dealing with the foreign press," it said.

An army spokesman said most of the report's findings had either already been rectified or were being addressed. He noted the criticisms referred to the period before June 1989. The spokesman also cited a recent public opinion poll which found that some 70 per cent of Israelis thought the army spokesman's office was reliable while 54 per cent thought press coverage of the army was unreliable and emphasized the negative.

Army statements and casualty reports often differ widely from accounts by Palestinian

witnesses, hospitals and international relief organizations. In one incident which deepened mistrust, the spokesman's unit last year had to retract a statement that paramilitary border police fired on stone-throwing Palestinians in Bethlehem, killing one, when their lives were in danger.

Television film showed the policemen firing without warning from a distance at fleeing Palestinians. A spokesman later apologised. (Reuters)

## Iran and US agree on claims

From Mark Fuller, Amsterdam

IRAN and the US formally signed an agreement in The Hague on Sunday night concerning a number of financial disputes dating from the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Diplomatic sources in The Hague said yesterday that Iran had agreed to pay the US the \$105 million (£62.5 million) in damages reported at the end of last week for 2,750 small claims, including 400 which had missed the deadline set by the Iran-US Claims Tribunal.

Iranian and US officials have also prepared the way for an agreement on an unspecified number of Iranian claims amounting to \$400,000, diplomatic sources said. But the tribunal, set up in 1981 after Iran freed 52 American hostages, has still to settle many larger claims.

## Tinsel Town confronts Aids virus

From James Bone, New York

WHEN Craig Lucas, the successful American playwright, told a Hollywood executive that he wanted to write a screenplay about people with Aids, she looked at him as though he was "speaking Swedish".

Lucas, who wrote this season's Broadway hit *Prelude to a Kiss*, had half a dozen more

power lunches with other Hollywood big-wigs, and the result was always the same.

Although it had lost many of its best and brightest to the disease, Tinsel Town was just not ready to confront the Aids epidemic. About as far as the movie moguls would go was to curb the risky promiscuity of James Bond.

Now, almost five years after the death of Rock Hudson brought the disease home to middle America, the taboo has been broken. Lucas's *Longtime Companion* has just hit cinemas across America, billed as the first mainstream American film about Aids. It will be released in Britain in the autumn.

The film takes its title from the euphemism used in newspaper obituaries to describe the surviving homosexual lovers of Aids victims. It tells the tale of eight friends - seven gay men and a heterosexual woman - whose lives are overtaken by Aids.

The opening sequence charts the bewilderment of each of the characters as they study a *New York Times* report of July 3, 1981, which revealed for the first time that a rare form of cancer had been found in 41 male homosexuals.

The cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, was later discovered to be a symptom of Aids. By the end of the film, eight years

later, four of the friends are dead and two are afflicted with the disease.

When the main Hollywood studios rejected his idea for a film on Aids, Lucas turned to Mr Lindsay Law, executive producer of American Playhouse, a subsidized production company. Mr Law committed \$500,000 (£300,000) of the company's \$10 million annual budget to the project, and set out to raise an additional \$1.5 million. But the leading independent companies - Miramax, Orion, Cinecom, New Line Cinema - turned him down.

Bottom-line-conscious executives were afraid of making big-budget films about homosexuals, let alone Aids. Dramas about the disease were considered something for the television or the stage, not the silver screen.

Exasperated, American Playhouse decided to put up all the money. At least in artistic terms, the decision paid off. *Longtime Companion* won the Audience Award at the Sundance United States Film Festival this year - the prize awarded last year to *Sex, Lies and Videotape*.

And, by and large, the critics have welcomed it. The trendy *Rolling Stone* magazine called it "the best American movie so far this year", describing it as "funny, touching and vi-

tal". *New York Newsday* called it "a dose of courage and hope".

Like almost everything to do with Aids, however, *Longtime Companion* has caused more than its share of controversy, provoking accusations that it neglects the plight of poor Aids sufferers. Although the film used several Aids-infected actors to play minor parts - one of whom died during filming - it concentrates on Aids victims who are white, well-heeled, and homosexual.

GENEVA: A warning to governments against growing public complacency about Aids was given to the World Health Assembly yesterday by Dr Michael Merson, newly appointed director of the World Health Organization's global programme against the disease (Alan McGregory writes).

It was a fallacy in hope that the Aids pandemic was not as serious as initially feared and would not continue to spread, he said. On the contrary, more than half of all HIV infections worldwide had been transmitted through heterosexual intercourse, and the proportion was increasing. There were now more than 254,000 officially reported cases in 156 countries - an increase, largely in Africa, of 17,000 cases in one month.



John Demjanjuk, convicted of being the Nazi war criminal "Ivan the Terrible", shouts "good morning" in Hebrew to reporters on his way to the Israeli Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday for the start of his appeal hearing.

That opened as police in the northern Israeli city of Haifa announced they had arrested a 41-year-old Jew who had been seen acting strangely near two desecrated cemeteries in the city in the last few days.

## £7m petticoat pirates baffle shipping world

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

SOME of Norway's mightiest ship-owners were yesterday pondering anew one of the great unsolved maritime mysteries: whatever became of 80 container loads of ladies' underwear worth a cool £7 million.

The assorted fannies were in fact small fry in a sea of swindles that is now estimated to be costing the world shipping industry about £30 billion a year, according to figures recently released in London. But the Norwegians are still smarting from this particular sting.

It started early in 1987 when a man identifying himself as Pierre Kassem contacted Barber Blue Sea, part of the giant Wilhelmsson group, in Oslo. None of those most painfully concerned was ever to lay eyes on Kassem, who used telephones and telexes to arrange his shipments.

The underwear, originating

in the Philippines and Bangkok, was to be loaded on BBS ships in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, and unloaded at the Panama Canal port of Cristobal. All went as planned - except that nobody was ever paid for the shipment. Intense scrutiny of the bills of lading revealed them to be phony rather than a padded bra.

Police in Panama thought the underwear, and "Kassem", might have gone to Colombia. The Colombian authorities declared themselves all at sea. Lawsuits continue in this day, although who precisely is suing whom and over what is uncertain.

But all agree that it is the greatest scam since the IRA, a few years earlier, conned a Norwegian bank out of £10 million by making off with a shipment of cod en route to Nigeria. That caper is another entry in the voluminous log of big ones that got away.

## The French tell all to strangers with clipboards

PARIS NOTEBOOK by Philip Jacobson

THE French passion for opinion polls, or *sondages*, continues unabated, to the mystification of the many foreigners who find it difficult to extract any personal information from a notoriously close-mouthed people. From sex to salaries, politics to pollution, price control to birth control, the sight of a perfect stranger with a clipboard appears to touch off some compelling desire to tell all.

The last time anyone counted, about 800 polls were conducted around France every year. Seizing some of their findings at random, I can reveal that 1 per cent of the population has made love in a lift or on the stairs; that 37 per cent of children below the age of 12 do not clean their teeth every day; that 50 per cent of Communist voters prefer a tangy Roquefort to any other cheese.

The latest *sondage* to drift across my desk addresses the question of whether the French are losing their sense of humour.

Almost two-thirds of respondents felt there was a lot less laughter about these days, especially in the office. More encouragingly, politicians remain the favourite targets of French jokes, with the endearingly vulnerable leader of the Communists, M Georges Marchais, ahead of the field.

Naturally, there has been a survey seeking to establish whether the French believe the statistics with which they are bombarded. A majority said they do, but then, a significant minority confessed that they never tell pollsters the truth. *Voilà!*

No great depth of research is required to establish that the French, the Parisians above all, remain wedded to their cigarette. Consider the couple smoking like chimneys at the restaurant table next to yours, scattering ash with every sweeping gesture; the well-dressed women loitering outside Métro carriages until the last moment in order to

snatch a final puff; the teenagers in leather blousons, practising their Gallic sneer with a Caporal lodged in the corner of the mouth.

The French Government has been notably slow off the mark with national campaigns to cut smoking. Hardly surprising, say cynics, when a state monopoly, Seita, controls both production and distribution, and does very well from it. It does not help, either, that M Michel Rocard, the present Prime Minister, smokes about as heavily as his predecessor, M Jacques Chirac, while the chief Paris set are frequently photographed with cigarette in hand for the glossy magazines.

In the circumstances, Mme Jeannine Huchepied won a notable victory by convincing an appeal court in Douai that her husband's excessive smoking constituted reasonable grounds for divorce. M Huchepied had argued that his daily consumption of cigarettes during 36 years they had been married was "only" 30 or so.

The court considered this proof of *tabagisme effréné* - "unrestrained tobacco addiction".

France's long tradition of telephone tapping by the police, secret services and other shadowy arms of the state has come under the microscope in a new book by a former *flic* who clearly knows what he is talking about. As head of the national bureau to counter serious crime, M Georges Moras was used to okaying bugging operations and he makes it clear that securing proper judicial authority was not always the main priority.

According to M Moras, the French courts authorize orders to bug more than 70,000 people every year and another 30,000 are bugged on the orders of the civil authorities. The cost of this snooping to the state, he reckons, is almost £25 million a year. There is also a flourishing business in private phone-tapping, mainly for commercial purposes though sus-

picious husbands/wives/lovers are also regular customers.

The return of Brigitte Bardot to French television last week presenting a new run of her documentaries assailing man's inhumanity to her cherished animals, was preceded by a rare and revealing interview she gave to *Paris Match* magazine. The last series, BB grandly proclaimed, had been a huge public success, but she was mortified to discover that sales of horse meat had fallen by only 30 per cent.

"It is scandalous the Government did not decide to introduce new legislation to protect animals," said Saint Tropez's most celebrated resident, "but then, they have no votes so nobody in power gives a damn." She was full of praise for British companies now marketing cosmetics produced without cruel testing on animals but appeared less certain that the French conscience might be similarly touched.



## Pretoria tries to defuse tension amid war threats

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

AMID the sizzling of barbecues, the laughter of children, and sporadic gunfire, militant Afrikaners are preparing for war.

Appalled by the disintegration of apartheid, self-styled Boer commandos have displayed their resolve to fight against the perceived threat of black majority rule by inviting journalists for the first time to a training camp in the western Transvaal. Under the watchful eye of Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, the leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), about 300 members went through their paces in baton drill, target shooting

and self-defence techniques in the bucolic setting of his farm outside Veetorsdorp at the weekend.

They bring their own firearms — pistols and shotguns for the women, and heavy calibre weapons for the men. Everybody contributes to the barbecues, and coffee and cakes are served afterwards. Mr Terre Blanche orchestrates defiance against the African National Congress with his customary inflammatory rhetoric: "We refuse to be put under an ANC government. That night there will be war in South Africa."

The AWB leader was marginally less bellicose after a three-hour meeting yesterday with Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, who has expressed concern about the growing militancy of the white right-wing. Mr Terre Blanche said that his organization was simply training people to defend themselves against possible ANC attacks. "No force in the world can stop a Boer from defending himself," he said.

Evidently the question of the AWB being disbanded was not discussed at the meeting, which focused on mounting tensions between black and white miners in Welkom, in the Orange Free State. An innocuous joint statement said Mr Vlok would investigate AWB complaints of intimidation. Mr Terre Blanche gave assurances he was not establishing a "Boer army", and that his motives were purely defensive.

● **AMSTERDAM:** In a rare public gesture, 194 Dutch judges yesterday urged their South African counterparts to help destroy apartheid by giving liberal readings of racial segregation laws.

A letter to the South African Supreme Court, signed by more than one-fifth of Dutch judges, urged them "to use the opportunities offered to you by your office to demolish the apartheid system". (Reuters)

## Conscripts stage sit-in over pay

**Abidjan** HUNDREDS of disgruntled army conscripts staged an unprecedented pay protest to the Ivory Coast yesterday, but returned to their barracks after a delegation met President Houphouët-Boigny.

The soldiers, unarmed but wearing khaki caps and olive-green fatigues, took up positions outside the state radio building in the centre of the former capital, Abidjan, just before dawn.

They staged a silent sit-in on the normally busy streets around the radio building, but did not enter it. The radio station reported that the President had pledged a favourable study of the soldiers' demands for a pay rise and better living conditions.

The soldiers' protest coincided with a wild-cat strike by Abidjan's public bus drivers asking for better pay, which disrupted economic and commercial activities, and forced many shops to close in the city centre. (Reuters)



Police move in after firing tear gas to seize one of the demonstrators in yesterday's protests in Manila against the American military presence in the Philippines

## Manila protest marks start of base talks

From Vyvyan Tengerio, Manila

ABOUT 80 student demonstrators were arrested yesterday as police tightened security here at the opening of talks on the future of US military bases in the Philippines.

Anti-base demonstrators around the US Embassy and the Central Bank, where talks were being held, were dispersed peacefully. Those arrested were later released. Mr Raul Manglapus, the Philippines Foreign Secretary and chief negotiator, said in his opening

statement that the outcome of negotiations was uncertain. But he added that the Philippines considered the military bases agreement allowing the US use of six military installations would terminate on September 16, 1991. Regardless of the outcome of the talks, the Philippines would "look to America perpetually as a friend", he said. During the talks, Mr Manglapus is expected to focus on the \$222.8 million (£132.6 million) shortfall in US compensation for this year.

Mr Richard Armitage, leading the US team, who arrived in Manila on Sunday,

said that Philippines and American delegates should "keep in mind the big picture" lest negotiations degenerate into acrimony. He said that "mutual interests are sufficiently strong to justify a renewed strategic partnership" between the two sides.

President Aquino affirmed on Sunday that the Philippines would maintain friendly ties with the United States, whatever the results of the talks. She said her Government was looking at alternative uses of the two main bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, north of Manila.

## Bar girls count cost of attacks on Americans

From Andrew Lycett, Olongapo, Philippines

THE wider issue of the retention of US military facilities in the Philippines did not feature when the citizens of Olongapo held a rally last Friday.

The bar girls and jeepney drivers of Olongapo had more parochial matters on their minds. Their town adjoins Subic US Naval base, 50 miles north-west of the capital. An American marine had been killed there the previous Friday. The US Navy had immediately banned its 7,000 personnel at Subic from outside leave. On Thursday it relented, but insisted that sailors and marines return to base by midnight. The rally the following day was to call for the lifting of the curfew, which was hurting Olongapo's only industry, known euphemistically as "entertainment with sex".

American servicemen start to arrive around 6 pm. Once across the narrow canal which separates the base from the town, they are set upon by a hoard of pimps, prostitutes and vendors. If they make it as far as Magsaysay Drive, 200 yards up the road, they find a gaudy main street of neon lights and blaring rock music.

Here are most of Olongapo's 600 bars, massage parlours and "love hotels". Inside the bars, the formula varies little. A few "hospitality girls" in bikinis dance awkwardly on a central mirrored stage. Others huddle in twos and threes at tables, inviting customers to join them.

Candy, aged 17, is a figure-hugging red mini-dress, works

in one of the bars. She says she came to Olongapo nine months ago when her father died. At the bar she earns 40 pesos a night (just over £1) — on the high side for her profession. If a customer buys her an orange juice, or "ladies drink", at 60 pesos, she gets a cut and he gets her ardent cooersation. Her real money comes if he asks her to leave the bar. He must then pay the owner a "bar-fine" of 250 to 500 pesos (£7 to £14), of which she gets half.

There are 7,000 licensed hospitality girls like Candy in Olongapo. Twice a week they submit themselves to VD tests paid for by the US Navy. There are also around 14,000 illegal prostitutes. Candy says she does not like her trade, but shrugs, "What else can I do?"

Outside the town Father Shay Cullen, an Irish priest, runs the Freda Foundation, a centre for homeless children and drug addicts. He has clashed frequently with Mr Robert Gordon, the Mayor, about the social costs of having a US base on Olongapo's doorstep. "The lucky ones are those who work on Subic. They earn a reasonable enough wage. But the rest of the town's population, the 70 per cent who are poor, are there to satisfy a simple law of supply and demand."

Around 24,000 local people work at the base, many as skilled fitters in its vast ship repair facility. With Clark air base, the other main US military facility in the Philippines, Subic is reported to pump more than £500 million into the local economy through wages, contracts and spending by servicemen.

Seven years ago Father Cullen came across a child sex ring in the town. "I wasn't going to have that," he says. He adds that some local children have contracted AIDS.

Father Cullen has drawn up elaborate plans for the co-operation of Subic's facilities to peaceful uses, including the establishment of a world university of ecology. He calls the US "root" for its Philippines bases (currently \$481 million a year) the diplomatic equivalent of a "bar fine".

## President moves on Cyprus deadlock

Athens

PRESIDENT Karamanlis has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit soon to Cyprus, the first by a Greek head of state since the island republic gained its independence from Britain (Chris Eliou writes).

The invitation was extended by his Cypriot counterpart, President Vassiliou, who is holding talks with the Greek Government leadership on the deadlocked Cyprus problem.

## Killer croc

Sydney — A crocodile ate a telephone engineer just hours after he arrived on Groote Eylandt, a remote island off northern Australia, to service telephone lines. In a bizarre twist, police were questioning a man in connection with the theft of the crocodile carcass in which the engineer's remains were found. (Reuters)

## Rebels strike

Kampala — Ugandan rebels of the Holy Spirit Movement, a fanatical religious group, killed 20 people in the north last week, including eight soldiers ambushed near Kitgum. (Reuters)

## Airport bomb

Munich — Munich airport was closed and all flights suspended for half an hour when construction workers found a US bomb from the Second World War only 300 yards from a terminal, a spokesman said. (Reuters)

## Coup toll

Antananarivo — Five people were killed and 20 wounded on the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar in the failed weekend coup attempt during which rebels held the state radio station for a time. (Reuters)

## Bible story

Helsinki — Mr Haanu Haukka, a Finnish Pentecostalist, says that he has signed a contract with Soviet television to broadcast Bible stories nationwide in the Soviet Union. (AP)

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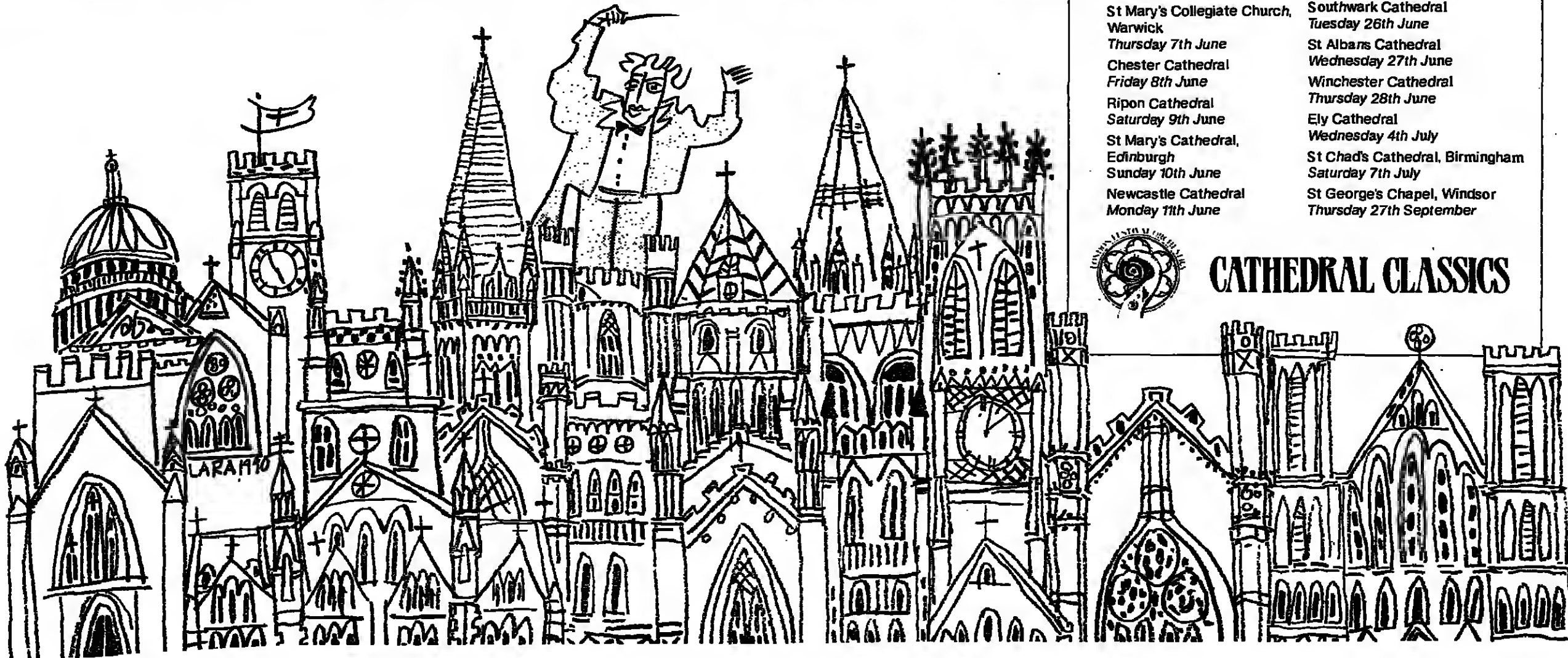
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**CATHEDRAL CLASSICS**





# Uplifting the underclass

Raymond Plant

Waiting recently in the Casey Jones restaurant at Waterloo for a delayed train, I was twice joined by men who sat at my table and asked me for money. This is now a common feature of London life, seen by many as a manifestation of a new underclass.

For the past three weeks leading American social policy specialists have been in London for a series of seminars on the emergence of an underclass in some of the most successful capitalist economies. In Britain, the issue has only recently been taken seriously. (Charles Murray, one of the visiting American academics, did much to bring it to public attention with an article on the British underclass in *The Sunday Times Magazine* last year, and has now contributed to a report published yesterday by the Institute of Economic Affairs.)

The issue, however, is not a new one. The spectre of an underclass has haunted critics and defenders of capitalism for nearly two centuries. Of course, pre-capitalist societies knew about poverty and destitution, but there are features of industrial capitalism that transform sections of the poor into an underclass, in the sense that they not only lack resources, but are alienated from society. This puts them beyond social control.

In earlier forms of society, everyone belonged to traditional communities of one sort or another, each with generally accepted values. However, the social mobility required by a capitalist economy broke the bonds of these communities and weakened kinship relations. The poor became concentrated in particular areas of cities because geographical neighbourhoods have specialized economic functions. Since the social ties of pre-capitalist societies have broken down, the behavior of the underclass is no longer susceptible to informal control by family, church or neighbourhood.

These moral aspects of dire poverty were clearly identified in the early years of the 19th century by Hegel, who wrote that the problem of poverty is not just a lack of resources, but the breakdown of the social networks on which the poor had relied. In Britain, such sentiments soon became commonplace. Many commentators thought that large cities, particularly London, contained a threatening underclass, variously called the "unregenerate poor", the "mendicant poor", "the dangerous class", and, most chillingly, "the residuum".

From 1945 until recently, this was not seen as a problem. Social democratic thinkers believed that economic growth would allow for a fairer distribution of resources, continually improving the relative position of the poor, while Conservatives assumed that growth would reduce poverty as surely as

a rising tide lifts all ships. But, as the recent study by the Commons Social Services Select Committee has shown, this latter effect — "trickle-down" as it is known — is not working.

In the view of American theorists, while economic growth is a necessary condition for dealing with the problems of abject poverty, it is not a sufficient one, because poverty has an irreducible moral side. Even if economic growth allowed society to pay better benefits to the poor, this might exacerbate the moral dimensions of the problem. Welfare spending, it is said, creates dependency and saps self-reliance.

On this view — which has its followers on this side of the Atlantic — welfare expenditure on its own actually helps to magnify the problems which it was designed to solve. Poor people can be lifted out of poverty only when they learn the disciplines of self-reliance, and welfare benefits alone do nothing to achieve this. Benefits for the able-bodied have to be made conditional on work or training. Without such obligations, the poor will be dependent on state aid, cut off from the duties and disciplines accepted by others. Yet we must be concerned about these arguments on dependency. We are all dependent in one way or another on other people. Self-reliance is an illusion; dependency is part of the human condition. So the argument must be that it is dependency on state welfare that is toxic, because that does not require reciprocal obligation. If so, what is the answer? Charles Murray argues that we should cut benefits, but if we do, we simply redistribute dependency from the state back to families and friends of the poor, who may not be able to bear the burden. In this case the dependency is privatized but not removed, as has happened in the case of dependent 16 to 18-year-olds.

A more promising line is to argue for a decent level of benefit, or a guaranteed minimum income, which could be linked to obligations. A right to a basic income, coupled with corresponding duties in relation to work or training, might take care of the moral issues and provide a stepping stone to greater independence. If we impose duties on the poor, they must be duties which, as citizens, we all share, and they must be duties which present opportunities.

We have to tackle the problem as a society, not by throwing the burden back on those least able to bear it, particularly since the vast majority of the poor do not choose to be so. We must also see it as connected with justice in terms of the distribution of resources and opportunities.

The author is Professor of Politics at Southampton University.

...and moreover

## ALAN COREN

Some would say that I went to the barber yesterday. Others, the hairdresser. Certainly, he would prefer the latter, they all do, but you know me by now, punctilious to the point of what I might be tempted to call nit-picking, were the context more propitious.

For the fact is that while he does not barber, since I do not have a beard, he does not dress my hair, either, since I do not have hair. I have a head with a border. What I went to yesterday was the edger.

I go only twice a year. I do not really need to go at all, because what I do for the rest of the year serves the border well enough, which is to set aside three minutes once a month to reach behind my head, gather up the curling bits between fore and second finger and snap them off. I could probably do that for the rest of my life, without the earth noticeably wobbling on its axis, but every six months a tiny sensation stirs in the breast. Call it hope.

What happens is that I catch, in the shaving mirror, a glimpse of a wayward lock or two bobbing behind an ear, and I think: "That is really not a bad lock at all. Thick, strong, springy — that is very nearly a ringlet." From there, it is but a short step to begin speculatively fingering a sideburn. I have good sideburns: so dense, so bushy, so obviously keen, that more than once I have grieved on their behalf, as I put the blade to their territorial ambitions, that my sense of the ridiculous should be so much more acute than Sir Rhodes Boyson's.

Thus, every six months, I stand there for a bit, plunging my fingers through the border, and wondering whether or not something might be done about it. Whether, perhaps, some tonsorial breakthrough might not have happened since my last dispiriting visit, some sudden swing, tribological, aesthetic, that had taken the crimping world by storm, some mould-shattering dissertation in the learned columns of *The Hairdressers' Journal* which even now putting into practice upon the perimeters of the nation's glistening domes.

So, yesterday, I went round to Archy's. And, oddly, there was

about Archy's welcome something more than usually warm. Did I detect, bursting through his traditional semi-annual recriminatory banter, a new gleam? Was there, as he whisked the sheering over me, a flourish not unlike one of Don Quixote's better victories? As he tucked it into my collar, could it be excitement that was infecting his fingers with what was, for Archy, a disturbingly professional tremble? And, most intriguing of all, did the mirror offer, as his head bent towards mine, a hint of a knowing smirk as he said, as he has said every six months for the past ten years, "How would we like it today?" in order to evoke the equally ritualistic response: "The usual, Archy, ha, ha."

This time, something in his manner bled me back.

"I don't know, Archy," I said. "Any ideas?"

It was what he wanted. You could see it in his eyes. You could feel it in the way he straightened up. But more than any of this, you knew it from the way he reached for the shelf below his unguent cupboard.

He was going to take out the book. I knew the book. I had seen Archy take the book out before, for other men, while I had been waiting my turn. They were men with thick heads of hair. It was a pattern book. It contained photographs of Robert Redford and Tom Cruise and Jason Donovan and a brace of Bros, and many another lucky hairy of this generation and that, so that the customer could peer and pick to suit his aspirations. I had never been offered the book before. There had been no point.

I took the book, and looked up at him.

"You can't stand still in this business," said Archy. "Look at the back."

It was the turn of my finger to tremble, now. Had there indeed been a breakthrough? I opened the book. There were new photographs there.

Of Clive James. Of Bobby Charlton. Robert Robinson. Frank Bough.

"How about that?" cried Archy. "See anything you like?"

I closed the book, and handed it back.

"The usual, Archy," I said, "ha, ha."

James Le Fanu believes the authorities have over-reacted to the fear of mad cow disease

# Taking an axe to crush a microbe

Should the death of a solitary kitten require the destruction of six million cows to prevent a disease that has never been known to occur in humans? There is, to be sure, a certain logic behind Professor Richard Lacey's demand this weekend. The kitten's neurological illness may have come from eating cat food that may have been contaminated with nervous tissue from a cow that may have had bovine spongiform encephalopathy, indicating that the disease may be able to jump from one species to another. And if from cow to cat, why not cow to humans?

But like many others, I suspect, my initial reaction was that there were a few too many assumptions here to pronounce the death sentence on six million possibly innocent cows, not to mention the livelihood of the farmers who look after them.

Food poisoning seems to bring out a tendency among some guardians of the public health to over-react. One could call it the hyperbole factor — it is inescapable because it is built into their calculations. Thus it is well known

that the number of cases of food poisoning is under-reported. To compensate for this, Professor Lacey, in his book *Safe Shopping, Safe Cooking, Safe Eating*, published last year, says: "When looking at the events in Britain over the last few years, I propose to arrive at the real figures (of food poisoning) by multiplying each annual reported figure by 10."

He is certainly not alone in this but there is a feeling that the habit of mind that adds noughts to official figures might itself become infectious when it comes to telling the public the "facts" about food poisoning.

Arguments about the extent of the problem and whether its recent increase is genuine or merely reflects better systems of reporting all obscure an essential truth: that trying to prevent food poisoning is an unwinnable war. The bacteria are just too bright for us.

Consider what we are up against. Invisible to the naked eye, a hundred million salmonella could easily dance on a pinhead. When the mood takes them, their reproductive capacity is phenomenal: one bacterium can readily

produce a quarter of a million little bacteria in a few hours. They have extraordinary powers of survival. *Clostridium botulinum* can change itself into a small hard sphere resistant to all forms of destruction and survive in the soil for years.

*Clostridium perfringens* is resistant to ordinary cooking temperatures. *Listeria* can grow at temperatures below freezing. They are specialized in what they contaminate, so no type of food can be considered safe. *Clostridium* lives in meat and fish, *salmonella* in poultry, the staphylococcus in baked products, *bacillus cereus* in cereals and aspergillus in nuts and fruit.

They are highly adaptable. Thus salmonella, a standard contaminant of poultry, has learnt to avoid the fate of being destroyed in the oven by invading the chicken's oviducts. Now it arrives on the dining table beautifully packaged in an egg but no one can tell which one. Very smart.

It used only to be necessary for the cholera organism to contaminate a water pump in a populated part of London for there to be a

major epidemic of the disease. All that has changed. Fundamental reforms of the public health system have cleared up the water supply and cholera has disappeared. The brilliance of food poisoning bacteria lies in how they have swapped their traditional tactics of overwhelming us by sheer weight of numbers and developed instead a highly discriminatory form of guerrilla warfare.

Bacteria are still ubiquitous but now they seem to pick on their victims sporadically, making it very difficult and certainly frustrating to try to prevent outbreaks. Most cases of food poisoning are one off, the source and organism never identified, and when there is what could be called nowadays a major outbreak at some public function, it is surprising how often the trail goes cold.

The guardians of the public health are forced back on more and more Herculean measures to try to combat the problem. If even a minority of eggs was contaminated with salmonella and only a minority of those so infected developed symptoms, then one

would know what to do. But it seems as if very few eggs are so contaminated, and one would need to eat an egg a day for 10 years to have a virtually certain chance of suffering at the hands of the organism, and the obvious question arises whether widespread destruction of flocks to attempt to defeat so mercurial an enemy is justified.

This is the dilemma posed by mad cow disease; though at one further remove since we do not even know if it causes an illness in humans, and probably will not for 20 years. It is quite unrealistic to suppose one can prevent food poisoning by slaughtering any creature that might be thought to harbour an organism that can be harmful to humans.

Though food poisoning will remain an elusive problem, the concern it has generated has at least required the re-examination of how we look after our domestic animals, how we house them, and how we feed them. For this we should surely be grateful to Professor Lacey.

The author is a South London general practitioner.

# Moscow's unity price: a nuclear-free Germany

Conor Cruise O'Brien sees the hardening Soviet line as more than bluff—and urges Western sympathy



Chancellor Kohl last week described the present Soviet position over German unification as "negotiating poker". The metaphor is hardly apt. This is not a question of bluff that can be called; it is a question of securing an agreement. The Germans tend to assume that if they take a strong line, Moscow will have to give in. This assumption is based on a consciousness of German political and economic strength, compared with Soviet weakness in the same domains.

But there are signs that this comparison, when seen through Soviet eyes, actually makes for a hardening of the Soviet position. In political and economic terms, the Soviet Union may be weak, but in military terms it is still a superpower. In that domain, an attempt by the Germans, or anybody else, to call what they believe to be Soviet bluff could be exceedingly dangerous.

The Soviet military leadership, increasingly concerned by the political weakening of the Soviet position, is now throwing its formidable weight on the side of a general hardening of Moscow's line, including that on German unification. In that connection, the *Washington Post* last week published an important interview with Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, a former chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, and now President Gorbachev's military adviser, who had gone to Washington to testify before the Senate armed services committee.

As this interview seems to have attracted little attention on this side of the Atlantic, I shall quote from it here. "Marshal Akhromeyev," the *Washington Post* reported, "said he and others in the leadership strongly opposed the membership of a unified Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. 'If that happens our rights will be roughly breached', he said, adding, 'It will be an expression of negligence to the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state'."

"He said that if a united Germany was part of NATO, Moscow would be 'compelled to find another approach' and that the Soviet Union would have to take care of itself if other countries neglected its security requirements."

The marshal also indicated that

he and others were worried "about the nation's stability" and about "some of the country's current policies". But his strongest expression by far in the course of the interview was that about a unified Germany in NATO being "an expression of negligence to the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state". That sounds remarkably like a military veto.

Marshal Akhromeyev's language brought vividly to mind President Gorbachev's statement to President Mitterrand last year that "on the day when German unification takes place, a general will be sitting in my chair". It is not quite as bad as that, of course.

The Soviet military leadership appears to have agreed that German unification can take place, but it draws the line at a united Germany in NATO. If Gorbachev were to agree to that, he would be

guilty of "negligence to the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state". And then indeed a general could be sitting in Gorbachev's chair. Or even a marshal.

So it looks as if quite a long period of hard bargaining lies ahead. Moscow's present position is that it will allow unification to go ahead, as an internal matter, while leaving the international status of the united Germany to be negotiated over a period of years.

This would mean that during that period, the Soviet Union would retain its existing security rights in Germany, including the presence of its troops on German soil.

Chancellor Kohl last week described restrictions on German sovereignty as "unacceptable". The continued presence of Soviet troops on German territory was also unacceptable for more than

a "short transitional period". Herr Kohl has a tendency to use language that suggests he is in a position to dictate terms to a defeated Soviet Union. To be seen as standing up to the Russians may have been considered advantageous in the run-up to the West German elections later this year, though this week's *Länder* election results must have been disappointing in that respect.

But when the elections are over, the Russians will still be there. The only way to get them out is through negotiation. And if negotiations are to succeed, those involved will have to show more respect for one another's positions than the Chancellor showed last week towards Moscow.

Some people are surprised at the Soviet insistence on "out of NATO". The Poles, for example, believe that a "neutral" Germany

would be more dangerous than one in NATO, an institution they see as a potentially restraining force. I believe this to be fallacious. If, as most people believe, there is no resurgence of military nationalism in a united Germany, it will be as unthreatening outside NATO as in. But if, as some of us fear, there is such a resurgence, then a united Germany will not be restrained by NATO: it will leave NATO, rather than accept foreign restraints, and will then acquire its own national nuclear weaponry.

Why then does the Soviet Union put such stress on NATO membership? I think it is a symbolic issue, but that what it symbolizes is of great importance to the Soviet Union. The Russians are saying, in effect, to the Germans: "Before we leave your territory, you are going to have to negotiate with us, one to one — not as a member of a military alliance — over our security concerns. And until those security concerns — as defined by us, not by you — are fully satisfied, we are not going to leave your territory."

From a Soviet point of view, an eventual acceptance by Bonn of departure from NATO would signal acceptance of that agenda. Through that acceptance, the allied nuclear weapons would be removed from German territory, and a united Germany would then become a nuclear-free zone. It would be up to Moscow to ensure that it stayed that way, by requiring the united Germany, by treaty, to commit itself never to acquire nuclear weapons, and to make that commitment subject to international verification.

The Russians could then withdraw their troops from a united Germany with reasonable confidence that the forces which took the lives — on the revised estimate, published last week — of 27 million of their citizens in this century can never threaten them again.

I believe Germany will eventually accept those terms when it finds there is no other way of getting rid of the Russians. I also believe that West Germany's present NATO allies would witness a united Germany's exclusion from NATO, on those terms, with a secret sense of relief. And some Germans, too, would be relieved.

## Perils of double billing

A battle is brewing over London's Shakespearean heritage as two sites on London's Bankside vie to inherit the bard's mantle. As the Rose Trust celebrated its first anniversary at the weekend, a notable absentee from the proceedings was Sam Wanamaker, the film director who has made the reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe a personal crusade. The week before the Rose's first birthday party at the Haymarket Theatre, Wanamaker's Shakespeare Globe Theatre celebrated the 21st anniversary of its struggle to bring a reconstruction of the Globe Theatre, only yards from the original Rose site on the south bank of the Thames. Wanamaker's office insists that his absence from the Haymarket evening of Elizabethan drama, starring Dame Peggy Ashcroft, was due to the fact that, a few hours before the curtain went up, he had to fly to California to film with Robert De Niro.

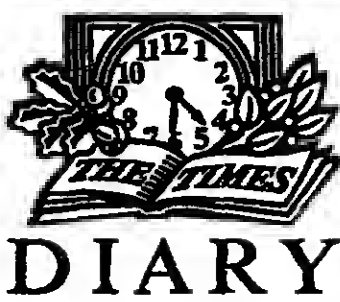
Was it perhaps a diplomatic absence? It is an open secret that the Globe Trust is increasingly concerned that the rival Rose Trust, which is seeking £1m for the preservation of the 400-year-old remains of the Rose Theatre site, where Shakespeare is thought to have acted, will inflict serious damage on its efforts to raise £1.8m to complete the Globe theatre. Since the discovery of the Rose, Wanamaker has made strenuous efforts to bring about a merger between the two groups, so far without success. A spokesman for

the Globe said: "Discussions are going on about how the needs of our separate campaigns can come together." But Simon Hughes, the local Liberal Democrat MP and a member of the Rose Trust board, says: "The Rose Trust has specific obligations to meet. We are not against collaborative ventures. But it is widely accepted that the logical sequence is to preserve the remains of the Rose first and then get on with rebuilding the Globe."

As the rivalry between the theatres smoulders on, Wanamaker's project has also run into trouble with the London Fire Brigade. The original 1599 Globe had a thatched roof, but thatching was banned in central London after the Great Fire of 1666, a rule which the fire brigade still upholds more than 300 years later. Fortunately, the Thatching Advisory Service has come to the rescue, claiming that the latest technical developments mean that traditional Norfolk reeds can be rendered entirely fire-proof. Large pieces of thatched roof are currently being constructed and will then be burned in a demonstration designed to convince the London Fire Brigade.

## Parody regained

Kenneth Baker, the Cabinet's resident poet, has taken time off from the cut and thrust of politics to complete work on a fourth anthology of verse following his bestselling *Faber Book of English History in Verse*. The latest offering, *Unauthorized Versions*, a book of parodies, will be published to coincide with the political conference season. The collection will



consist of original poems, dating from the 15th century, with the parodies printed beside them. The present day is represented by Roger Woddis, whom Baker describes as "the greatest parodist alive today". Readers of Matthew Parris's parody of Baker's own triumphalist style on this page yesterday, in which the Tory chairman was, quite plausibly, explaining away the disasters in the Book of Exodus, might hope that Baker could be persuaded to include a little prose of his own alongside the verse. Perhaps even to go one further and parody his own masterpiece, the poll tax?

## Service, no smile

Two men — one white one black — went into the buffet car on a London-Exeter InterCity train recently and asked for a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread. "The wine, yes," said the barman, "but not a loaf of bread. You can have a BR sandwich or we can do you burgers, sausage rolls, pasties or crisps, but we don't sell loaves."

"But it's very important," said the black man. "We would appreciate your help."

The barman still refused: "Who do you think we are — Tesco's?" The white man, previously silent, then intervened. "This," he said, "is Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and we want a loaf to carry out communion on the journey."

With all explained, a loaf was promptly found. "The look on the barman's face was a sight to behold," said a fellow passenger who witnessed the incident.

Breaking with a 229-year-old tradition, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club, a musical dining society which includes among its members judges, bishops, peers and generals, found something new to sing during last week's dinner at the House of Lords. Instead of age-old glees and madrigals, they launched into — the menu. Playwright Ian Curnie introduced composer Francis Road, who had set to music the words: "Cucumber and fresh mint soup... Filler of lamb in wine leaves... Broccoli Hollandaise... Minted new potatoes... Peach Cardinale... Coffee."

## Forewarned

With the introduction of its summer timetable, British Rail has further inflamed Peter Mandelson, Labour communications genius and now parliamentary hopeful for Hartlepool, where he has bought a house. "The journey from King's Cross to Darlington takes two and a half hours — and another two and a half hours for the remaining twenty miles," he says. "The connecting services have long been unreliable, and now BR has cut the number of connections. Unless it does something, it has another enemy on its hands." Mandelson is expected to walk into a ministerial job if Labour wins the next election. Just suppose it's at Transport...

## Ice-cream scoop

Clive Jenkins, the man who gave white-collar unions credibility, is back, bronzed and fit, after his sabbatical to Tasmania following early retirement as general secretary of the Managerial, Scientific and Financial union, once the ASTMS. He is looking for "new crises" to get his teeth into, he says, and may provoke a few with his autobiography, to be published in the autumn. He offers as a taster the story "that Mrs Thatcher was a member of a Communist-led trades union". There is no proof, but that has not stopped Jenkins speculating that while employed by Lyons as a research chemist "to invent ways of getting more air into ice-cream", she should have been a member of the Association of Scientific Workers, then under the hard-left thumb.















## ARTS

Glasgow Mayfest: Andrew Gibbon Williams reviews art from southern Africa, and Alasdair Cameron looks at the first week's theatre



Detail from "Man and Wives": a woodcut by the Zimbabwean artist Joseph Muzondo

## All the right noises about African art

Engulfed by the avalanche brought on by Glasgow's City of Culture status, the city's annual arts festival, Mayfest, has had to work hard to make its own cultural peak visible. It succeeds in the visual arts by making a vehemently neo-European statement with its main show.

Art From The Frontline: Contemporary art from southern Africa (Glasgow Art Gallery until May 26) is, as its title implies, a politically-inspired exhibition which brings together an array of paintings, prints and sculpture from the six states - Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania - which border or are near to South Africa. In fact, it is only the flagship event of what amounts to a miniature south-African festival. There is poetry, music, theatre and cinema; but nothing from South Africa itself.

This African show is the most important of several contemporary exhibitions currently running in the Art Gallery. All are highlighted by the most chaotic museum atmosphere I have ever experienced. Some gallery-goers still believe in the value of contemplating works of art, an activity for which a certain degree of quietude is essential. The powers-that-be obviously have no truck with this fusty philosophy. The gallery has become a bear garden in which all kinds of "entertainment" have been contrived to distract and disorientate.

From the frontline herself, the 80-year-old Kidude Banaka, a Tarabai singer from Tanzania (doubtless enjoyable to a different setting) was belting out Muslim-influenced Swahili songs. Elsewhere, sewing machines stitched away at Trade Union Banners and a "how-to-do-it" sculpture demonstration was in progress.

Fortunately, the art is interesting enough to withstand these adverse conditions. Real appreciation is hampered by ignorance of its roots and context; here the catalogue is a help. Quoting from a United Nations report on the "destabilization" of southern Africa, it outlines the antagonism between the Pretoria regime and its neighbours, and reminds us that the indigenous, functional arts of the region had anyway been debased in the long colonial period. Given all this, it is astonishing that any contemporary artistic tradition has evolved; that it has done so in such a confident and, surprisingly, satirical way is miraculous.

To sympathize properly with the modes of expression arrived at by modern African artists most viewers need to discard two prejudices. The first is against "tourist art" (or, as the catalogue would have it, "airport art") - the kind of traditional carved knock-knock which weighs down hand luggage. The second is against art created about African subjects by Western modernist style. There is plenty of such stuff here and it is all too easy to despise.

The best-known contemporary African art is Zimbabwean stone sculpture. This grew out of the initiative of a progressive, white anti-racist director of Rhodesia's National Gallery in the late Fifties. In carved serpentine, a sculptor like Nicholas Mukomberanwa combines three clutching figures, foetus-like - their mask-like faces pressed close into one volumetric mass. Called "Reconciliation", it is the kind of work which fetches a high price in the West. But it is not really representative of the "frontline" aesthetic.

Nearer the nub is a painting by the Zambian artist, Stephen Kappata, called "Colonialist Yoke". This ex-civil servant, self-taught, like so many of the artists here, uses a colourful primitivism to illustrate the black man's burden: the short-back-and-sides white master with book and dog relaxes in the hammock which bears down on his servants' shoulders while madam, oo horse-back, trots along the horizon.

In art from countries with very different colonial histories, every shade of sophistication, every degree of absorption of Western influence, every kind of response to violent military oppression and poverty can be detected. What comes across clearly, however, is that if stability were to come to this part of Africa, then African artists could easily reinventorise decadent European traditions.

Andrew Gibbon Williams

## A traitor here, but hero there

TELEVISION

Jasper Rees

WHAT with the liberating properties of *glasnost*, this week's television schedules, like any other week's in the prevailing climate, contain more than their fair share of what one might call blocumentaries. To spot them, simply look out for the word "comrade" in the programme subtitle.

To mark the second anniversary of the death of "Comrade Philby", *Cutting Edge* (Channel 4) took its cameras on the well-trodden path to Moscow to find out what they think of Britain's most famous comrade over there. Of course we know what we think of the Third Man over here; last night Robert Cecil summed it up when he described him as "a born deceiver".

Philby's other employer, the KGB, would heartily agree with him: that in itself is no sign that the diplomatic temperature has risen since the Cold War, but the fact that MI5's erstwhile enemies gladly opened up their archives for this co-produced Anglo-Soviet portrait of their man certainly is.

Still, some things remain inviolable, and the identity of the Fifth Man is one of them. A former KGB associate gamely admitted that he was an acquaintance, but beyond that he would not play ball. Whether this was a co-production or not, the remark could have been disinformation, as it is not even certain that whoever it is actually exists (or existed). Either way, it gave one something to think about as the straightforwardly lavish enco-miums from Philby's old KGB cronies piled up.

A cad and a boulevardier to the country he betrayed, he arrived in the country he adopted possessed of what one would call a "bouquet of amazing qualities". As the list of these unravels, they called into doubt the sour-graped speculation of one CIA veteran: "If Mr Philby had been put through [the lie detector] in the Forties," he hypothesized, "I think he would have been discovered."

He was out, and he got his apartment, his wife, his medals, his funeral and his blocumentary. Everything a spy could want.

The novelty to this week's *Panorama* (BBC 1), making its umpteenth trip behind the line where there used to be an Iron Curtain, was that its destination was Bulgaria. This small country has been conspicuously absent from the blocumentary scene, but "The Crimes of the Comrades", an incisive report on the problem of bringing former communist leaders and their henchmen to trial, filled the hole thoroughly.

Gavin Hewitt's investigations revealed that, confronted with accusations, the old guard from Todor Zhivkov downwards are issuing elaborate denials. Among those vainly seeking justice are the widow of the Bulgarian exile Georgi Markov, who was infamously broiled-down on Waterloo Bridge. Even the new reforming communists, it seems, are reluctant to admit that the proof is in the pellet.

## Looking back is not a substitute for looking forward

The Glasgow poet Liz Lochhead, whose ubiquitous presence in Clyde-side culture seems to make her something of a patron saint of 1990, has described Scotland's national pastime as nostalgia. Judging from the theatre programme in the first week of this year's Mayfest, Glasgow's ever-growing spring festival of popular culture, her analysis seems accurate.

The most eagerly awaited premiere of the festival was Tony Roper's *Paddy's Market*, directed by Michael Boyd at the Tron. In 1987, Roper gave Mayfest *The Stearnie*, which became the most successful Scottish play of the decade.

Roper's new play is set in Glasgow's second-hand clothes market. Like *The Stearnie*, it is a warm and nostalgic tribute to a threatened community. It boasts some of the best actors in Scotland, with Russell Hunter outstanding as a cantankerous stall-holder, who paints black wellingtons greco and then coos American tourists into buying them. There is also the unbeatable double-act of Dorothy Paul and Jan Wilson, who hold their own evco against an array of dogs and children.

But there are problems. *Paddy's Market* is written as a picaresque browse and was promised as a promenade production. This would have made sense, as the play seems too fragmented when viewed as a conventional theatre

piece. Characters seldom seem to connect and there is no sense of a living and breathing community, merely isolated, often touching, stories. There is also a bit of self-indulgence in the character of a gay prop-buyer working on a production of *Tarzan* to be set in Mothercare. That seems too much of a theatrical in-joke. However, the play was given roars of approval by the first-nighters. Glasgow audiences like their nostalgia straight.

Reminiscence and nostalgia were also at the centre of two other Mayfest drama offerings. 7:34's *Govan Stories* at The Arches was a delight. Director Roanna Bean had worked with writers in Govan to produce a series of playlets about their lives, and their experiences of what was once a thriving community, but is now, because of urban clearance and industrial decline, only a shadow (albeit a lively shadow) of its former self. The past, therefore, loomed large, but was examined with clear eyes by the 10 writers who contributed to the project.

*Govan Stories* was performed by a young cast of five. When youth and subject matter coincided, as in John Kazek's chilling monologue (a warning to would-be dabblers in drugs), and Mandy Matthews' letters to her penfriend, the results were exceptional. Only occasionally was the cast's youth against them. In spite of excellent acting, one longed for an actor of the correct age to play Martha Feeney's wonderfully written

character studies of a divorced wife and a pensioner who had not noticed life slip by.

The advantage of using an actor of the right age and experience in reminiscence-based theatre is demonstrated by Irene Sauters' generous performance as Dolly in *A Man At Yir Back*, by Gordoo Burnside, brought to Mayfest (at

the New Atheism Theatre, Royal Scottish Academy) in a Robert Robertson production by the Dundee Rep. Sauters plays a breezy Dundee pensioner who can run rings around the young social worker sent to help her. She rambles on about her family and her past and shows us the capable working-class matriarch who likes

to lead from the front while all the time having a man at her back.

None of Scotland's mythical figures, like the working-class matriarch, has the resonance of Robert the Bruce, the champion of Scottish freedom. In 1952, R.S. Silver wrote *The Bruce* in a mixture of powerful Scots dialect and English, but his rather Sha-

vian mixture of history and debate has never been performed. *Off The Wall*, an intriguing mini-festival of cultural contrasts between Scotland and Germany, organized by Tom McGrath at the Lyceum Theatre in Edinburgh, *The Bruce* was given a long-overdue rehearsed reading.

The irony is that Roo Bain's direction, both martial and moving, was so good that it has obviated the need for a full production. *The Bruce* is an ideal radio piece, but there seems little reason to put it on stage.

Silver, alas, is unable to make Scotland's wars of independence as theatrically interesting as Sean O'Casey makes Ireland's. Scottish theatre has, all through this century, been over-shadowed by the Irish; even in Den Barnes' rather pedestrian touring Abbey production of *The Shadow of a Gunman* at the King's, it is easy to see why. There is not a single ounce of sentimentality in O'Casey's steely-eyed account of national travail. Even if only Johnny Murphy as Seamus Shields offers a performance which is more than ordinary, the lessons for Scottish playwrights are there. Looking back in misty-eyed nostalgia may fill theatres, but it is a dead end for national drama.

Alasdair Cameron

● Mayfest continues in Glasgow until May 26, although individual productions may end sooner. The Ticket Centre, Candleriggs (041 227 5511) has information and tickets.



Double-act: Dorothy Paul (left) and Jan Wilson in *Paddy's Market* at the Tron Theatre, Glasgow

## Rocker gives a blues lesson

ALTHOUGH a labour of love, Gary Moore's current blues project is also shrewdly conceived. His audience, mainly early 20s and male, are primarily heavy-rock fans. Their metal brochures and stencilled denims indicate that they now have heroes nearer their own age, such as Helloween and Megadeth. Rather than compete with single, "Oh Pretty Woman". Although the crowd seemed to be on his side immediately, Moore could hardly be called a conceited performer. Other musicians, notably the saxophonist doubling on harmonica, were allowed their share of solos, while Moore made light of a heavy work load: guitar pyrotechnics as well as all the vocals.

Tributes were paid to previous blues maestros, including Freddie King and Johnny

ROCK  
Mike Nicholls

Gary Moore  
Hammermith  
Odeon

section and oo other guitarist, he opened with his recent single, "Oh Pretty Woman". Although the crowd seemed to be on his side immediately, Moore could hardly be called a conceited performer. Other musicians, notably the saxophonist doubling on harmonica, were allowed their share of solos, while Moore made light of a heavy work load: guitar pyrotechnics as well as all the vocals.

"Guitar" Watson. For the latter's song, "Too Tired", he was joined by the "ice-picker", Albert Collins.

Although the title track of Moore's current album, *Still Got The Blues*, could almost be Part II of his pop hit "Parisian Walkways", there was plenty of variation in pace. The Willie Dixon standard revived by Cream, "Born Under A Bad Sign", featured a blinding solo, the power of Moore's playing equalled only by his economy of style.

Later, he swapped his Gibson Les Paul guitar for a white Stratocaster, such as Jimi Hendrix used to play, and launched into an untitled song that could have been the blueprint for Zeppelin's "Since I've Been Loving You". One of the encores, "Stop Messing Around", then displayed the same anthem-



Moore: Guitar pyrotechnics like verve as another classic covered by Cream, Robert Johnson's "Crossroads".

For most rock fans, hearing Gary Moore's interpretation of the blues is the equivalent of hearing a top soul singer such as Smokey Robinson. In contrast, most heavy metal, a style with which Moore is sometimes associated, is an abused dilution of the real thing.

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## ARTS

## In the shadow of the future



Edward Lam, of Zuni Icosahedron, in London's Chinatown

Jim Hiley on an avant-garde, iconoclastic Hong Kong theatre company which is now visiting Britain for the first time

Artistic innovation often flourishes in a climate of political uncertainty. Until recently, the theatre in Hong Kong appeared content to recycle mainstream Western drama. If there was a "fringe", it consisted largely of sex shows. But as concern over the colony's future grew, a prolific young company emerged to challenge the best of the European and American avant-garde.

Zuni Icosahedron has plundered a catholic variety of source material, while forging its own style of jagged, elliptical choreography. But beneath much of its work lies an unmistakable dissatisfaction with life under British rule and a restless anxiety about the future.

Since its formation in 1982, Zuni has produced 39 tauntily drilled spectacles, including adaptations of *The Decameron* and *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. The company has dealt with everything from the Opium Wars and Mao Tse Tung's Long March, to homosexuality, which is illegal in both Hong Kong and mainland China.

Zuni Icosahedron's style is hardly avant-garde: it hovers between drama and dance, with a vocabulary of melancholy slapstick. Few productions contain dialogue, or easily identifiable plots and characters. The company offers a profusion of allegories and allusions, rather than a single didactic statement.

Its guiding spirits are Danny Yung, an American architect and sometime cartoonist, and Edward Lam, the 30-year-old son of a retired civil servant. In 1980, Yung came from New York to

stage a series of experimental events at the Hong Kong Arts Centre. At that time, Lam was pursuing a prodigious career in television, having begun to write soap-opera scripts while still at secondary school. Yung's arrival inspired a change of direction for him and several colleagues.

"We decided that if we wanted to see something new in Hong Kong, we would have to create it," Lam says. Yung was installed as artistic director, and Zuni set out on its collision course with traditional values.

"People in Hong Kong are trained to be passive," claims Lam. His group seeks to remedy this by the most direct methods. At a performance in 1984, for example, the cast began changing places with the spectators. The safety curtain was brought down and the exercise aborted.

Zuni also solicits the involvement of audiences by obliging them to provide their own interpretations. "We try to create ambiguities. Anything that gets too literal, we twist."

Lam rejects the label of "political theatre". But he agrees that, by provoking the public, Zuni is pursuing a political aim in the widest sense.

"Everybody is talking about democracy but they have no experience of it in their everyday lives. Democracy is not just about what happens in 1997, it's about being free to do what you like now. Our aim is to test the mentality of the people."

In London, Zuni will be performing *Deep Structure of Chinese Culture*, which will later visit New York to commemorate the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Lam describes Danny Yung's production as "a poem about what we feel China is like". The setting consists of three screens, which are transparent or opaque depending on the lighting. "Sometimes these screens represent memory, sometimes a means of surveillance."

True to form, the group ran into trouble when they opened *Deep Structure* at Hong Kong's new Cultural Centre last month. In one sequence, a naked actor joins a line of uniformed marchers, in what appears to be an act of protest. Stage nudity has never been permitted in the colony, and the scene was banned. But the Licensing Authority was persuaded to relent, in view of the "solemn and serious" context.

Lam says the principal message lies in the fact that, until the closing moments of the performance, the cast are seen only from behind or in profile.

"To look at China is to see someone with his back to us. China is close to Hong Kong, yet in another sense very far away."

Edward Lam believes that *Deep Structure* will give British audiences a timely insight into the dilemmas experienced by his generation. "We are the first people really to benefit from Hong Kong's growing prosperity. I feel that we are, in a way, the first young, energetic, well-informed generation. We might have a great future. After a pause, he adds mildly: "But of course, we might not."

● Zuni Icosahedron at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London WC1N 1AF 187 9629 from tonight until Saturday May 19.

## Boundaries of taste?

Simon Mundy, director of the National Campaign for the Arts, calls for a code of practice to protect Europe's art treasures

On Friday, the Culture Ministers of the European Community meet in Brussels for their biannual summit. For once, there will be more substantial issues to discuss than a few cultural exchanges and the dominance of American soap-operas. Governments now realize that the single market will be good for the movement of Italian clothes and English marmalade, but is liable to make nonsense of attempts to keep works of art in their host countries.

The art market is a trade like any other. In the eyes of those intent on ensuring free movement of goods and services, any attempt by nations to prevent citizens buying and selling is heinous. National laws preventing exports must be deemed unacceptable.

The Treaty of Rome does not, in theory, cover the arts — but it does contain a clause which states that every nation may protect its own culture, although what constitutes national culture is not defined. Only language and folk music? Ancient town centres and stately homes? Or does it apply to the whole panoply of state support for the arts?

If it does not, then we may expect the full rigours of competition legislation to be ranged against all the systems of national subsidies and export legislation. The Department of Trade and Industry may continue to refuse to let "The Three Graces" go to California — but if a German collection had acquired the marble ladies, they would have had to be released for export.

There are other areas where a more unified Europe will require a new approach. By and large, all European art-forms have been informed by a common expressive language. The great movements — Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic and so on — have been distinctly European rather than national. Now that the political map of Europe is moving closer to the cultural one, the justification for the nationalistic retention of art becomes harder to defend.

The historical context of art is, however, still an important consideration. It is reasonable to argue that objects in their original homes should remain there, and that art of European importance should remain within continental boundaries. Laws recognized as valid throughout Europe should protect such items from removal.

To do this successfully requires more than a collection of directives from Brussels. There needs to be a forum for the resolution of the inevitable arguments, and a binding code of practice to which countries can refer. Part of the solution lies in the creation of a European Convention on Heritage and Culture. This would complement the conventions on human rights and the environment, providing a framework for protection.

There is more at stake here than fine art. Buildings, landscapes, theatre companies, orchestras: these are as much a part of the common inheritance as paintings and furniture. It rightly concerns the British that Venice is threatened by pollution. Equally, it would concern Italians if Greenwich were to be flattened, or the Royal Shakespeare Company were to give up performing Shakespeare at Stratford. It seems daft that, although it takes months to get permission from the European Commission to merge a couple of car companies, a building of international significance can be knocked down with no more than local planning consent.

European culture ranges wider than the Community, and the appropriate body to draft such a convention is the Council of Europe. Once the convention is signed and sealed, it could be overseen by an upgraded version of the European Cultural Foundation — at the moment a private organization, based in Amsterdam. Suitably upgraded into a public institution, it could resolve disputes, put forward guidelines for policy and possibly even administer grants for multi-national cultural projects.

If something like this framework does not emerge over the next two years there is likely to be one of two outcomes. Either the structure of protective cultural law upheld by individual nations will fall apart, resulting in the dissolution of the heritage. Or the ideal of free trade and common access, which is at the heart of the vision of a new Europe, will collapse into familiar squabbling. Nationalism is likely to be the greatest danger. By demonstrating their common inspiration while preserving their diversity, the arts can take the lead once again. Little of this will be on the ministerial agenda on Friday. By the time they meet next, at Christmas, it should be.

## Sharpness and shenanigans from updated Sheridan

## THEATRE

Jeremy Kingston

The School for Scandal  
Royal Exchange,  
Manchester

sporting mini-skirts as from silver-wigged contemporaries of Marie Antoinette. Sometimes better. Sneerwell's absence gives Snake the chance to pry into her *es-crotoire* and gives grounds for the later suggestion that she is false.

Are Lloyd's mischievous inventions, then, really going to work after all? They do, they wonderfully do. Grasping the essential fact that malice is always with us, and wealthy 50-year-olds will always be marrying girls young enough to be their daughters — "An old dangling bachelor", snaps Kelly Hunter's colleen Lady Teazle, darting a significant

look — Lloyd turns Sheridan's idlers into the fashionable set of 1990, their hearts as arid as the ostentatious luxury of their rooms.

Anne Lambton's sinuous Sneerwell provides a pyramid of pastries for her gossip, fountains of stiff flowers decorate the Teazle mansion; and Lady T makes her first entry borne in on a float that fills the length of the stage with hat boxes. The extravagance reaches its absurd peak in Deborah Norton's Mrs Candour, a *nouveau*

riche silly in peppermint pink, who has modelled her appearance, if not her gurgling cornflake voice, on Barbara Cartland.

Against all this artificiality, the genial shenanigans of Charles Surface and his friends, quaffing Burgundy from their beer mugs, come across as unusually likeable. Peter Darling makes a good-natured hero, but he needs to give more power to his high notes. Ian Bartholomew's colourless Joseph is the production's only disappointment, though it is less

marked in the scene with Trevor Baxter's fond and perceptive Sir Oliver and in the screen scene (here a daybed), with John Nettleton's Sir Peter.

This is another fond character, and though Nettleton's senior civil-servant deportment keeps him from doing anything so improper as losing his temper, this same gravity makes his shock at finding his wife under the daybed a moment of genuine pain. It is hard to believe that he will share the play's happy ending for long.

ON THE programme cover, SCANDAL is splashed in acid green above the photo of a society girl caught stepping into her limo with a cbap trying to mask his face from the photographer. "Rift in Mayfair marriage!" shrieks a banner headline. "Brothers tussle for beiress!" The heart sinks. Phyllida Lloyd is surely not going to update Sheridan? Scandal never dies — where would the tabloids be without it? — but Sir Peter Teazle, Lady Sneerwell's den of vipers, the screen scene... these are the very stuff of the 18th century and tampering with them can only bring disaster.

When the lights go up on Lady S's coldly elegant sitting-room, misgivings persist for about five seconds, just until Eleanor Ferrar's Snake, a PA in lemon yellow, answers her unseen mistress on the intercom. Following the text closely enough to make the few omissions unimportant, the lines come as aptly from modern misses



Lady Teazle (Kelly Hunter) and Sir Peter Teazle (John Nettleton)

## Oh, what a carry-on

## THEATRE

Private Times  
Library, Manchester

THIS prison drama ends with disaffected men hopping about on a roof, hut, while Strangeways is indeed only a mile down the road. Kevin Fegan has not written a "living newspaper" play. Strangeways is not his subject — it is hard to be certain what is — and besides, the members of the roof-top crew yelling abuse at the governor are his own prison officers.

What the screws object to is the governor's new practice of allowing inmates to indulge in play readings when, as everyone knows, inmates should make themselves available at all times for screws to thump with truncheons.

The drama afterwards — *Macbeth*, the selected text — are certainly run with strange ineptitude. Getting into the feel of a part is all very well, but the callow young teacher (female) appears blind to the hazards of hugging a prisoner, she as Lady Macbeth, he as her little boy. Small wonder the screws start turning.

Fegan seems to want us to see the process of enactment as possessing a renovating virtue: two characters state this to be the case, as something too obvious to be demonstrated, and they give the title role to Grendon, a profoundly withdrawn lifer who has murdered his wife. He comes out with a vengeance, sees his dead wife at the banquet — "Take any shape but that!" — and may be meant to encounter his own nature in trying to understand Macbeth.

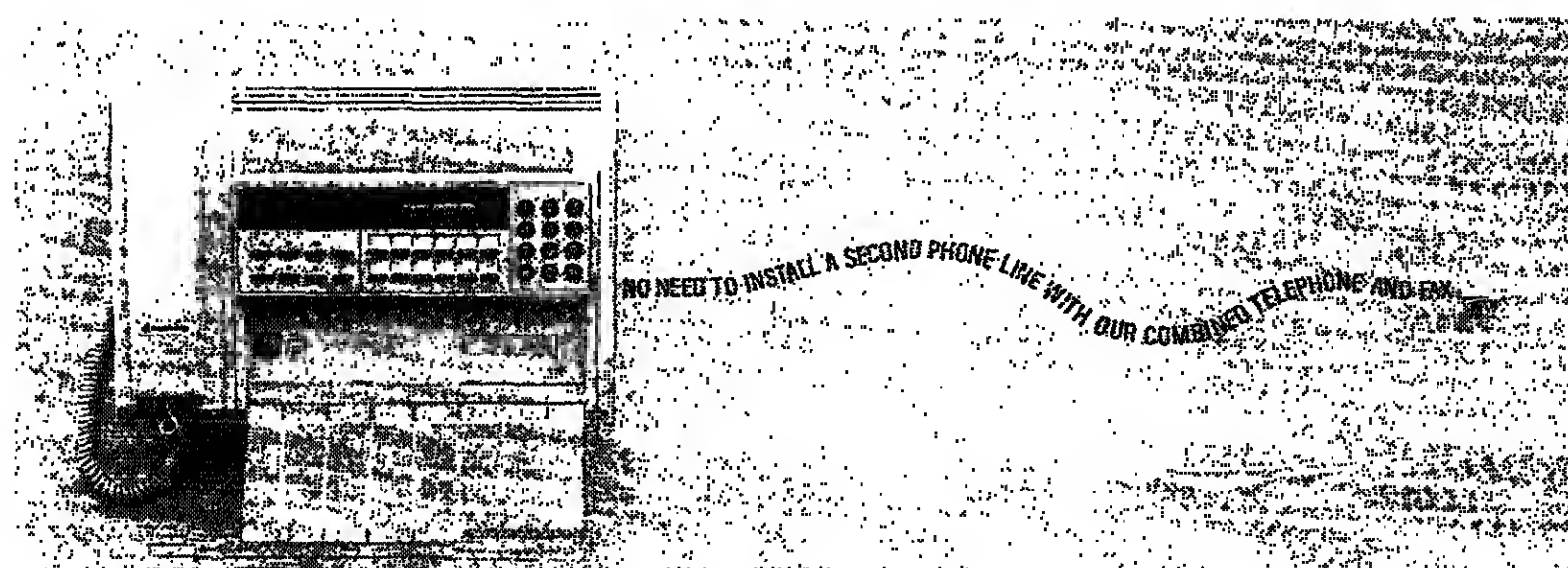
Billy Clarke's robotic walk, arms unco-ordinated with the legs, signals psychological distress, and the climb from gruff mutterings to capable verse-speaking is a good moment. But, though the play travels a route similar to that of *Our Country's Good*, where drama healed convicts, *Private Times* travels a long way behind.

The director (Lawrence Tilly) and author make Grendon's final moments incomprehensible as he wields sword, chain and dagger against a cacophony of yells and jerking lights.

The title refers to a second plot that, had it been developed, might have given the play social interest. The prison service is privatized and this particular prison is bought by two bank robbers incarcerated within its walls, who appoint and control the governor. Nothing comes of this promising idea, but the disputes in the governor's office contribute to the clumping scene changes — beds, tables, chairs, having to be carried on and lugged off each time.

A simpler set than Craig Hewitt's — a revolve within a ramp, like a giant plughole in a basin — would have kept the pace up. As it is, the lopping sequence of scenes reflects the play's disorganized ideas.

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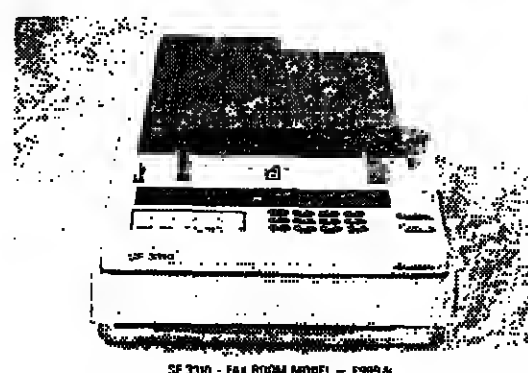
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# Barring babes from the bar

Today's launch, by the Portman Group, of a national proof-of-age scheme is the latest of many attempts to curb under-age drinking. Alan Franks reports

According to John Rae, the director of the Portman Group and former headmaster of Westminster School, there is an underlying ambivalence about the British approach to alcohol and the young. "People think that 18 is the age at which you can start drinking legally. The true legal age is five. Eighteen is merely the age before which you cannot legally buy alcoholic drink."

"What we need to sort out is how we want our young to grow up to a society where alcohol is so available."

"I was in charge of 600 adolescents in the middle of London for 16 years. All my experience tells me that many adolescents will want to kick over the traces at some point, and that they view alcohol as part of their rites of passage. Our job as parents is to ensure that they don't do any damage along the way."

"For most of the boys and girls at Westminster alcohol

was no big thing, whereas some pupils at boarding schools in the depths of the country go crazy when they can get at it."

"Admittedly, it was probably happening more than I suspected. I can remember coming across a boy with two

**"The greatest concentration of weekend driving while over the legal limit is in the under-18 age group"**

bottles of champagne. I asked him what he was doing with them and he said his mother had brought them for him to celebrate the end of exams."

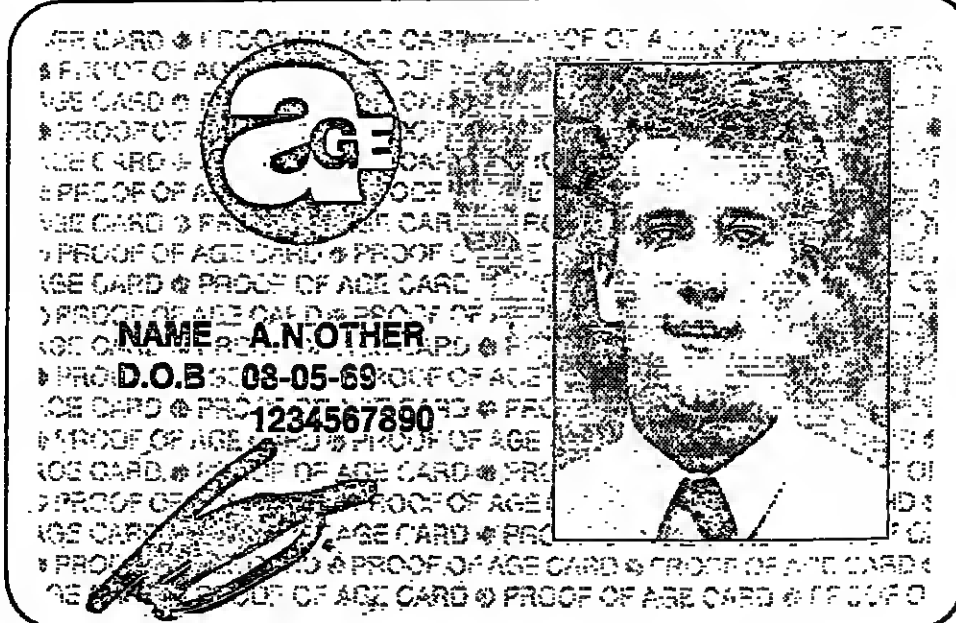
The Portman scheme is only the latest of many initiatives to deter under-age drink-

ing which have been set up since the passage of the 1988 Licensing Act.

One of the most ambitious was the Yellow Card scheme, started in 1988 and run by the National Association of Licensed House Managers (NALHM) and *The Morning Advertiser*, the drink trade's leading paper. Several thousand Yellow Cards were issued to applicants who could provide proof of their date of birth and verification of their identity by a suitable referee such as a doctor, teacher or bank manager.

It is hard to judge the success of this and comparable schemes in strictly numerical terms. As John Madden, NALHM's general secretary, explains, it prevented large numbers of under-18s from even attempting to be served.

"The licensee could refuse to serve anyone who looked under-age and instead of giving them the drink would band them an application form from behind the bar,



Face of things to come? Young drinkers might one day have to carry such proof of age

telling them that if everything was in order they could be back in the pub drinking beer with the lads in a week."

Proof-of-age schemes have also been run by some of the local branches of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, which for years has been pressing — in vain — for the introduction of a national identity scheme.

The police have been pursuing other solutions, notably the Pubwatch scheme, which started in Sheffield two years ago. This entailed the city being divided into seven areas, each with one or two "contract pubs" which acted as the liaison point between other licensees and the police.

If under-age drinkers try to be served, the house notifies its contract pub, which in turn informs the other establishments and the police.

"It is simply a more formalized network than the word-of-mouth that existed before," says Sergeant Steven Lavin of the South Yorkshire police.

It is the effects of drink on young drivers that worry many. And according to a 1986 report from the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, with some justification: "The greatest concentration of weekend driving while over the legal limit is evident in the under-18 age group," the report noted.

Dr Rae says that a national scheme which is able to conduct co-ordinated research into the efficiency of the various measures to deter under-age drinking is overdue.

"We intend to bring other outlets into our scheme, like supermarkets and corner shops — the places which youngsters might well go to for drink if they know they will not be served in the pubs."

"People say to me: 'Come on, aren't you making a bit of a fuss?' And yet there is that the very real problem, potentially a lethal one, of 14 and 15-year-olds going down to the off-licence for a bottle of vodka."

## Old wisdom for young drinkers

TEENAGE drinking is one of the current themes of television soaps. Both Sammy in *Brookside* and Carly in *Home and Away* are trying to beat a drink problem.

Sammy and Carly may be extreme fictional examples, but there is some evidence to suggest that under-age drinking is something parents should worry about. A MORI investigation into "Young People and their Lifestyles", carried out for the Health Education Authority and published in January, showed that 17 per cent of 11-year-old boys and 11 per cent of 11-year-old girls had drunk alcohol in the week before they were polled. Tony Humphris of the charity Alcohol Concern says: "Sixteen-year-olds boys are now at greater risk from drunkenness than middle-aged men. The offence rate per head of population for this group is now higher than for men aged between 30 and 60. In 1985, 3,974 people under the age of 18 were convicted of drunkenness, an eight-fold increase over the past 30 years in England and Wales."

In addition, he says, cultural attitudes may affect our views about young people and their drinking. "Elsewhere in Europe, 14-year-olds are allowed to drink wine and beer, but not spirits, in bars. We don't allow teenagers the opportunity to learn how to drink sensibly. We make them wait until their 18th birthday — and then they can go out and get paralytic."

Can parents steer their children along the right path — or will peer pressure override anything done at home? Research carried out in 1988 by Dr Jeffrey Wilks of the Capricornia Institute in Queensland, Australia, suggests boys and girls are influenced in different ways. He found adolescent boys were influenced by their perception of their parents' drinking, and by how much their father actually drank, while adolescent girls were influenced by how much they believed their best friends drank (although their father's drinking — but not their mother's — also played a part).

Alcohol Concern has produced "Alcohol and Your Children", a parents' guide, which contains a series of tips on teaching children to drink sensibly. These include making an effort to balance the received image of alcohol as stylish and attractive by pointing out that drinking does not make people more adult, successful or sexy.

● The guide points out that banning alcohol altogether can be counter-productive, and that it is better to explain why people should be wary of it. Parents should emphasize its effects on the brain and the nervous system, on health and fitness and the way it can bring about behaviour changes which may lead to fights or accidents.

● At home, they should encourage their children to choose low-alcohol or alcohol-free drinks, and stress that there is nothing wrong with asking for a soft drink or stopping when they have had enough. They should tell their children that it is more adult to make their own decisions about when and how much to drink, rather than be led by others.

● Parents should also spell out the risks of drinking unwisely. As Mr Humphris points out: "The greatest risk to young people is accidental injury or even death when they drink too much too quickly, either by mistake or on purpose. Explain that the more they drink at one time, the higher the risk. More 15 to 19-year-olds die in road accidents than from any other cause, and very often alcohol is involved."

Lee Rodwell

## Torment ends in triumph

All were agreed — the final of *The Times* Tournament of the Mind was an hour of intellectual torture

Under the brooding eye of Rodin's *Thinker*, 13 thinkers sat brooding at green baize tables yesterday as they faced the ultimate torment devised by the setters of this year's Tournament of the Mind.

They were the survivors of 8,500 competitors who have grappled with the contest since it began in March. The winner, Peter Fowler, of Reading, Berkshire, walked off with the trophy, based on Rodin's bronze, under his arm and a cheque for £5,000 in his pocket.

"I'm shell-shocked," said Mr Fowler after being presented with the prize by Sir Terence Beckett, a director of the Central Electricity Generating Board. "About half the questions were so difficult that I just glanced at them and didn't even try them. With 20 questions to answer in an hour, I just concentrated on the ones where I thought I had a chance."

Andrew Johnston, last year's winner, agreed with Mr Fowler. "There was a week's work there to do in an hour."

Mr Fowler, aged 46, is a computer software consultant. He admitted that the stress of the contest had told on family relationships in recent weeks. "I have been given until tomorrow to become a normal person again," he said. "I have no idea yet what I will spend the prize money on — but I've a feeling that my children have already spent it."

The setter of the questions, Mr Harold Gale, executive director of Mensa, the society for people with high IQs, had excelled himself in this final test.

"This was one of the most difficult contests ever devised by the mind of man," said Sir Terence, who is himself a member of Mensa, as he presented Mr Fowler with his prize and cheques of £250, with certificates, to each of the other individual finalists.

The winning school team, which had beaten more than 1,000 other schools, was Cheadle Hulme school in Cheshire. It won a Hewlett Packard computer.

"Winning this computer will be a boost to our use of computers," said Bridget Cohen, deputy head of Cheadle Hulme's junior school. "Up to now we have only been able to use them in a very peripheral sense in the junior school. We hope that this one can be used



Winner: Peter Fowler

**"I just concentrated on the questions where I thought I had a chance"**

to link everything else up."

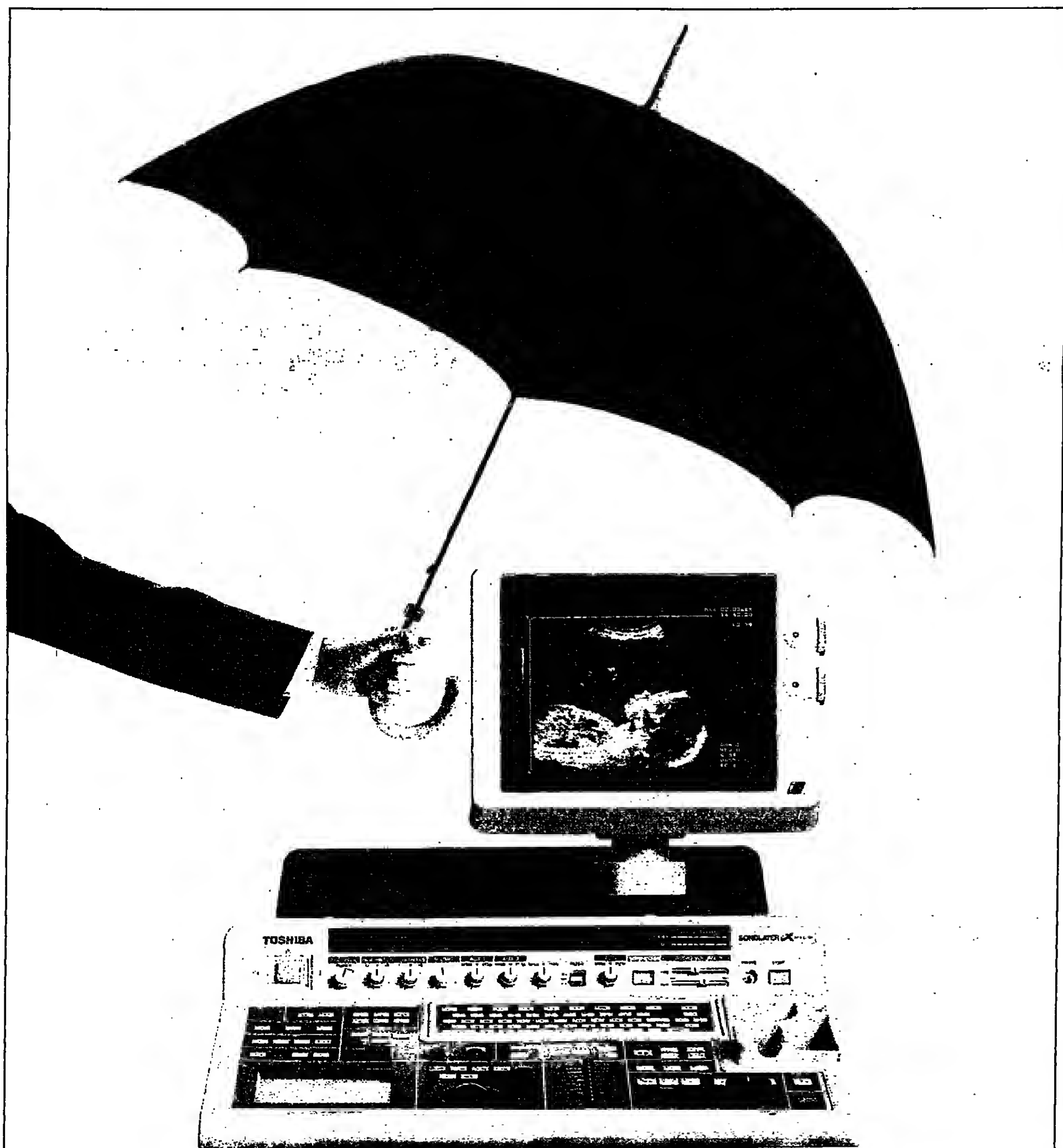
With a proper order of priorities, Katherine Claber, Emma Sweet and Robin Aynsley-Smith, all aged 11, and Nicola Watt, aged 10, the team captain, continued to demolish their fruit salads as the prize winners were announced.

Another member of Cheadle Hulme's contingent was Gareth Bushill, aged 16, an A level student who also secured a place in the individual finals. Working steadily away opposite Mr Fowler, he had almost unnerved the winner. "What really bothered me was sitting there facing someone who was younger than my own children," Mr Fowler said.

Gareth was the only sixth-former in the junior school team. "The school has a system where sixth-formers volunteer to work as helpers with junior classes," Mrs Cohen said.

Mr John Bryant, deputy editor of *The Times* said the tournament had become an institution, like *The Times* Readers' telephone us weeks in advance to find out the dates, so that they can arrange their holidays around the tournament.

George Hill



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محكمة الامم



FASHION by Liz Smith

# Stylish revelations take on a global application

The two founders of Workers for Freedom look set to conquer the world with the appliqué shirts, flounced skirts and braided jackets of their prettiest collection

The anxious expressions that flicker across the faces of Graham Fraser and Richard Nott do not seem to match the carefree, flag-flying name that they gave themselves when they set up business. The Workers for Freedom pair may have discovered, five years after they broke loose from establishment jobs "to do things our own way", that they are not so free after all, but they are happily trapped by their success.

The owners of Workers for Freedom, holder of the British Fashion Council Designer of the Year Award, are already established as international design stars. Their summer 1990 line is one of their prettiest collections to date. And, as the scalloped lace shorts, flounced skirts, appliqué shirts and braided jackets roll into shops and stores around the world, Messrs Nott and Fraser have found themselves on a roller-coaster towards global expansion.

They recently acquired the distinction of being signed up by Marco Rivetti, head of the Italian manufacturing empire Gruppo Finanziario Tessile (GFT), to market the Workers for Freedom label across the United States and Canada. Mr Rivetti, who anticipated the designer label boom of the Seventies to become godfather to the fortunes of Valentino, Armani, Ungaro and Montana, is a fashion visionary who knows a good thing when he sees it. Becoming part of his designer stable is considered a coup.

The partners, who had little initial confidence that anyone would turn up to their shows or cross the threshold of their shop in Soho, now have the gratifying problem of squeezing their expanding ranges into the tiny shop, still slotted into the lower floors of the narrow Georgian house that is their headquarters.

Meanwhile, there is an order from Paul McCartney for another 10 tiger-print washed silk shirts to wear on his world tour — to add to the 40 or 50 he already has — and another couple of High Street manufacturers to sue. The pirating of Workers' stylish appliqué shirts has become an industry sport.

The whole point of starting their own business was to do what they enjoy doing. For Mr Nott, aged 42, this means having time to consider the cut of a design before committing it to paper in finely detailed drawings. He was trained at Kingston Polytechnic, Surrey, and worked as an assistant to Valentino in Rome before returning to his alma mater as principal lecturer in fashion design.

Mr Fraser, aged 41, is far more than just a business partner. He is an accountant by training, with a feel for fashion polished over the years as a buyer, first, at Harrods and Wallis, and then as merchandise director at Liberty. He relishes turning the craftsmanship and detailing of his partner's designs into a commercial line.

A loan of £15,000 from a helpful bank manager in Barnes, south-west London, enabled them to set up the business in 1985. Initially producing men's shirts, with the intricate tie-fastenings that have become their signature, and comfortable, luxurious sweaters, they discovered not only that women wanted to wear their designs but that buyers from Japan and America were lining up to order in bulk. Bergdorf Goodman, the chic New York store where every designer hopes to find a home, honoured them with a shop-in-store. The company's turnover now hovers about £1 million.

Workers for Freedom's pared-down line is at its purest in the creamy silk or crisp white poplin shirts, with their feast of beautifully worked detail. Subtle embroidery smoothes the bib of a shirt. Strips of lacy picot edging are lavished as stripes on a skirt. The dragons, giant



Workers of the world united: Richard Nott (left) and Graham Fraser with the Prime Minister at a Government reception



Above left: Cream linen/viscose jacket with black braiding, £365; matching shorts, £145; Workers for Freedom. Stamped leather belt, £23, Mulberry, 11-12 Gess Court, W1. Gift and speckled drop ear-rings, £38, Neville Daniel, 175 Sloane Street, SW1.

Above right: Natural linen button-through shirt, collared and stitched in black, £195; brown leather, 'Henry Moore' belt, £105; Workers for Freedom. Sunglasses, £85, Patrick Kelly at Fenwick, 63 New Bond Street, W1. Right: Ruffled white linen waistcoat, £125, also in black or pink linen; black and white lace shorts, £150; Workers for Freedom. Gift filigree ear-rings, £75; matching bracelet, £200; Neville Daniel.

Below: natural linen shirt with white lace panels, £150; natural linen trousers, £175; Workers for Freedom. Gift and black ear-rings, £35; gift charm bracelet, £65, Neville Daniel. Loafers, £110, Robert Clergerie, 76 Wigmore Street, W1; The Shoe Shop, Brompton Arcade, SW1; The Baaukamp Place Shop, SW3.

Make up by Lisa Butler  
Hair by Ayo for Dobson & Davison  
Photographs by JOHN BISHOP

leaves and tree of life appliqued on to loose, classic shirts reflect their creators' love of oriental art. "I hope people notice all those little details I spend hours putting in," Mr Nott says.

As well as Paul and Linda McCartney, their customers range from Diana Ross and the members of Duran Duran to the actors Jonathan Pryce and Vanessa Redgrave. Doris Saatchi, former wife of Charles, the founder of Saatchi & Saatchi, orders their loose silk faille robes in multiples. "The most rewarding thing is the enthusiasm of customers," Mr Nott says.

Workers for Freedom is at 6, Ewer John Street, W1. Stockists include: Liberty, Regent Street, W1; Harrods, SW1; The Baaukamp Place Shop, 55 Baaukamp Place, SW3; Helen Hayes, 70 Church Road, Barnes, SW13; The Clothes Shop, 8 Gravel Lane, Wilton, Cheshire; Hoopers, The Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire; The Strand, 22 Queen Victoria Street, Leeds; The Changing Room, 8 High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Jenners, Princes Street, Edinburgh; The Warehouse, 61-65 Glassford Street, Glasgow; Kamooflage, 20 Dawson Street, Dublin.

## HOTLINE

### Soft sell with body

Donna Karan, the rangy, fast-talking design star of New York fashion, was in London last week to celebrate the opening of her boutiques in Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge. The newest is the glossy showcase for her designer range on the first floor. The lower-priced DKNY (Donna Karan New York) has been installed on the second floor for a few months. In between meeting her fans and hunting for new lightweight fabrics for her soft wrap-and-drape style, she was shopping for the Victorian neo-classical jewellery that she always wears.

As always, she was travelling light. Her one travel bag held the two capsule outfits that will see her through the rest of her busy trip exploring the European market. Each consists of a cardigan jacket gently draped to its single button at the waist, pull-on trousers, and wrap skirt, with matching flowing scarves that she drapes into graceful folds. The lot gets pulled together into various streamlined outfits with the one item Ms Karan has established as her own, the bodysuit. The "body" is a scoop-necked, shirt-collared or plunge top, held taut with snap fasteners like a leotard. According to Ms



Imperfection: Donna Karan

Karan "it is the plus factor in every outfit", and her biggest hit, encouraging women with less than perfect figures, also like Ms Karan (a size 14, "great from the waist up"), to be at ease and look as wonderful as she does in her comfortable clothes.

They are the clothes that working women like herself needed and which she realized, only six years ago, she would have to design for herself. The instant success of Donna Karan, which she established in 1985 and today has a turnover of \$141 million, is proof that women around the world share her philosophy.

"Women are not prepared to give up the feeling of comfort once they have discovered it," she says, explaining her newest all-in-one that stretches from feet to tanktop. "The 'unitard' will be

the bodysuit of the 1990s." Her fabrics are luxurious, lightweight wool that you can roll up in a bag, with sequins, cashmere and silk. Amanda Verdoo of Harvey Nichols has watched customers totting up bills of £1,000 or more for two or three pieces. "When they put on the clothes they don't want to take them off, they are so flattering," she says. Meeting enthusiastic customers in Harvey Nichols last week, Ms Karan was lucky to escape to the celebratory dinner afterwards still wearing the clothes she had arrived in. Selling the clothes off her back is a phenomenon which she has got used to on regular public appearances in US stores. On one memorable occasion Barbara Walters, the TV journalist, insisted on buying the jacket she was wearing, leaving Ms Karan to make her exit in a bathrobe.

### Gourmet fare

The designer Murray Arbed knows many a clever curing technique to flatter his customers' curves, but he may have to polish up a few more. His new shop, which opens next Monday in Piccadilly, is opposite that favourite haunt of gourmet Londoners, the Roux brothers' Boucherie Lamartine. The *foie gras* and quail's eggs crowd from over the road will simply have to breathe in as they zip themselves inside

his short or ballerina-length dresses with their swathed cut and dramatically sculpted necklines, which already sell well in Harrods and shops across the US. Arbed, a favourite designer of several royals, resigned after a short stint as design consultant to Harnell to expand his own business. He is defiant about opening a shop in the prevailing retailing climate: "The time is ripe for me. I have never been busier," Murray Arbed at 202 Ebory Street, SW1 opens on May 21.

### Sterling Moss

A letter to *The Times* in March last year criticizing British designers for producing "funky fashions... with no selling power" raised many a creative hackle in the business. The letter-writer was Rowland Goss, managing director of Moss Bros, who has now honourably picked up the challenge himself by commissioning Alistair Blair, the newly appointed designer at Balmain ready-to-wear in Paris who already designs for Ballantyne and Jaeger, to create a collection of menswear for his Sui Company shops. His range of men's suits (£229), blazer (£149), trousers (£59), shirts (£19.95) and ties (£19.95) are distinctly unfunky, but go a long way towards loosening up the strict Moss Bros line.



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## THE LAW

# Police power, public impotence

The public should have a right to demand key legal evidence, Antony Whitaker writes

In recent weeks, the media have been faced with an avalanche of court orders to surrender film taken of the poll tax demonstration in central London.

The orders were granted by Judge Neil Denison, QC, under Section 9 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Put shortly, this decrees that if evidence of serious crime exists, it should, subject to safeguards, be made compulsorily available to police.

In applying this provision exclusively, though not arbitrarily, in favour of the police and against the media, the judge decided that legitimate editorial interests in protecting photographers, sources and press freedoms were, in this case, outweighed by the need to help the police identify poll tax rioters. Large quantities of material have already been handed over.

What is significant is not whether the judge was right but the fact that the police have this power at all, where the ordinary citizen does not.

One is left pondering why a private, that is non-police, prosecutor should not be endowed with the same rights of perusal and, even more, why civil litigants should be confined to examining only documents held by their adversaries, and not those held by others. The right to serve a subpoena duces tecum,

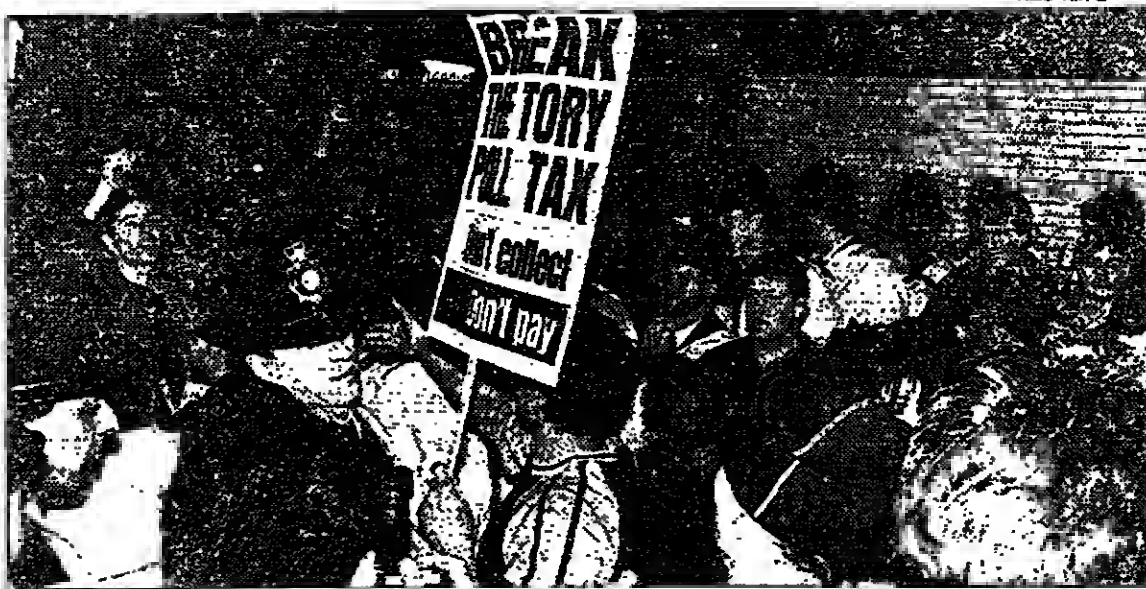
ordering the person holding a document to bring it with him to court, is of minimal value to a litigant unless he can find out in advance what the document says. Only last Friday, the Edinburgh Court of Session refused *The Times* access to unpublished information in a government war-crimes report, which the newspaper believed might be relevant to a libel action it is facing in Scotland.

There is equally no obligation on an individual to give advance notice of what he might say if called to testify: a subpoena does no more than secure his attendance at court, with the risk that his evidence may totally destroy the case of the party who brought him there.

Apart from limited official rights of access — for example, to material held in the companies registry — our adversarial system of litigation obliges the parties to fight on what they alone have, or can persuade others to disclose, with the risk that injustice may result.

What possible justification can there be for this discriminating against the private individual's ability to prepare his case with full access to all relevant material?

Perhaps paradoxically, these thoughts are generated by what amounted to a substantial libel victory for *The Sunday Times* in



Poll tax passions: court orders to surrender film highlight a power which the public and police do not share

Dublin the week before the poll tax riots erupted. Faced with the task of defending itself in a foreign jurisdiction, the newspaper was powerless to compel the production of documents or the attendance of witnesses from outside Ireland.

Worse, it was made clear by the British government that regardless of where the case was fought — north or south of the border, or in London — no help would be given to the newspaper by the provision of police, security or army witnesses if it involved any risk that sensitive information might emerge or that

sources might be compromised.

The principal issue dealt with the extent of the association of the plaintiffs, Thomas and Patrick Murphy, with the IRA.

The jury decided that Thomas was a member and that Patrick simply supported it.

However, those findings were based on evidence from courageous witnesses, who either came forward voluntarily or under subpoena in Ireland; and no one who might have been able to speak authoritatively as a currently serving member of the British services was made available.

Is there no room for a provision, subject to appropriate safeguards, giving private litigants the same compulsory access to relevant material — and the right to produce it here or overseas — as the police now have to what they hold?

To fight litigation with one hand tied behind your back, knowing all the while that you would stand a far better chance of winning if those who have the evidence were only there to give it, is wrong, unfair and disheartening.

● The author is legal manager of Times Newspapers Ltd.

## INNS AND OUTS

The inquest into the M1 air disaster is in full swing, with well over 30 lawyers in attendance. All the injured and bereaved are represented by Pannone Napier, a Manchester firm, while the defendants have mainly London firms. Boeing, the manufacturer of the plane that crashed, has Herbert Smith by its side. British Midland is represented by Russell Jones & Walker and Frere Cholmeley, the pilots by Russell Jones & Walker, specialists in British Midland's underwriters by Beaumonts, specialists in aviation insurance defence work. As yet, no legal action is in progress in the UK because Pannone is pursuing the possibility of launching a case in the United States. The papers are before a judge in Louisiana, a state chosen for its more favourable views on whether the British plaintiffs have a forum. The case in the US is being overseen by a Texan firm, Speiser Krause Modole, and one of its attorneys, Jim Crouse, is attending the inquest, and one of its attorneys, Jim Crouse, is attending the inquest, and one of its attorneys, Jim Crouse, is attending the inquest.

A survey of practising divorce lawyers by the Solicitors Family Law Association says a lot about attitudes to legal aid. Of the association's 1,000 members, 26 per cent responded to a questionnaire sent out last November. Seventy per cent of them indicate that family work represents more than half their case load. More than 50 per cent do between 75 and 100 per cent of this work on legal aid, but the number of firms undertaking such a high proportion of legal aid work has dropped in the last year. A third of respondents is considering giving up legal aid work altogether, mainly because of the low levels of legal aid fees. The national average legal aid hourly rate for family work is £55, compared with the £200 declared in the survey for private work undertaken in London.

Most surprising was the level of apparent ignorance on the question of franchising. Asked whether they approved of the Legal Aid Board's proposals, only a quarter of those surveyed replied. This seemed to relate to uncertainty about what the proposals are. Perhaps family lawyers should keep a close eye on Avrom Sherr, part-time director of training at City firm Macfarlanes and director of legal practice at the University of Warwick, who has been appointed by the Legal Aid Board to run a two-year research project into its West Midlands franchising pilot scheme involving two firms, Morton Fisher and Cartright & Lewis, Vernon & Shakespeare.

While 1992 is not the national obsession it was 18 months ago, the European Commission and the member states have made progress towards implementation of the Single European Act. A report from the commission shows that 57 per cent of measures seen to be necessary to achieve the single market have been agreed on either fully or in principle. The slowest progress is on measures where a unanimous vote is needed, particularly taxation. Of the 158 measures agreed, more than 90 have been incorporated in national legislation. The UK, together with Denmark, is top of the league of member states for incorporating measures into national legislation, with 77, ahead of West Germany, 75, and France, 68. Italy is the slowest, with only 36.

Members of the Legal Resources Group, Liverpool's Alsop Wilkinson, Dickson Dees in Newcastle, Osborne Clarke in Bristol, Pinsent & Co in Birmingham and Simpson Curtis in Leeds, announce today the opening of a joint office in Brussels. The office will operate in association with a Paris firm, Klein & Associates. Of the three main national law groups, the Norton Rose M5, the Legal Resources Group and Eversheds, only the latter has yet to reveal a plan for Brussels.

British businessmen and lawyers are still dragging themselves out of bed before dawn to attend power breakfasts, while the Americans, who first invented the habit, have discovered what the British should have known all along, that tea-time is a far more civilized hour for business talk. The power tea has come to New York, and businessmen and lawyers can be spotted negotiating deals over Earl Grey and scones at some of the best hotels in town. Says one lawyer: "Tea is a place that is serene and conducive to talking business."

Scrivenor

## Opening moves for green dominance

THE ARRIVAL in the House of Lords last week of Stanley Clinton Davis (henceforth Lord Clinton Davis of Hackney) brings a new and formidable legal voice on environmental matters to the upper chamber.

With his background as a solicitor and European Commissioner for transport and environment, he has a special perspective on business in the Lords. But the fact that he is also a consultant with S.J. Berwin, a City law firm which has just launched an environmental group, means he will still have day-to-day contact with the practice of law.

"In the environmental field, lawyers now have an urgent responsibility to lead their clients and alert them to the latest developments," he says.

"It is vital that all departments in a law firm should

now take account of environmental issues."

S.J. Berwin is not unique in making a beeline for the environment. All over London, commercial law firms are trying to carve a niche for themselves in the environmental market. Quite how prepared their clients are for this service is another matter. For example, an environmental law seminar organized recently by the City firm Ashurst Morris Crisp in conjunction with the Chicago lawyers Sidley & Austin attracted a high turnout but a confusingly varied audience.

"We had everyone from chief executives down to the office boy," says Laurence Rutman who heads Ashurst's environmental law group.

"What it means, I think, is that clients have not yet decided at what level responsibility for environmental is-

Law firms see rich pickings as companies start to worry about environmental liabilities

sues should be allocated."

Based on their experience in the United States, Sidley & Austin argues that the environmental implications must now feature in every transaction, whether it be a property deal or a takeover.

"The level of ignorance about environmental legal issues among the British business community is consid-

It turned green when I saw his contract



GED

erable, but not surprising, since we had the same situation in America three years ago," a Sidley & Austin spokesman says. "Mind you," he adds, "no one in America is ignorant of it any more."

With Britain's so-called Green Bill around the corner, there is bound to be increasing debate about the environment and the law in this country.

But Lord Clinton Davis wants to unite his twin passions — the environment and Europe — to ensure that the right kind of legislation applies Europe-wide.

In that context, therefore, he is urging his fellow solicitors to ensure that their voice is heard in Brussels.

"Lawyers have a role to play in advising the commission on the development of European law, not least in the environmental field," he says. "We must get away from this idea of the European Commission as being full of faceless bureaucrats. On the contrary, it wants to hear opinions and get advice so that it can develop a sensible corpus of law. The EC wants to know where the problems are so it can investigate them."

Pointing out that clients are even more ignorant than their legal advisers of the way

Brussels works, Lord Clinton Davis clearly intends to take a strong line on influencing his former colleagues in Directorate General No. 11 at the commission.

Meanwhile, the half a dozen top environmental law practices will start slogging it out for dominance of the marketplace. At firms like Ashurst there is some wry amusement at the way so many lawyers are now expressing commitment to an area of law which, until recently, held no interest for them. However, as business drops off in some main commercial areas, their task of sorting out the environment could offer rich pickings.

In any case, they know that the mountain of environmental problems in Eastern Europe is likely to provide work for years to come.

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## THE LAW

## The spoils of an uncivil war

**T**he criminal law concept that divorce should be available only to the innocent party has always pervaded thinking about divorce in the United Kingdom. The belief that decisions about the consequences of divorce — financial and those involving children — should be made in favour of the supposedly innocent is still widespread.

The view that fault or conduct should be considered always attracts those who do not want divorce, whether they confront it in their personal lives or generally, as a matter of social, religious or ethical concern. Subjectively, individuals ascribe fault to their spouses either to justify what they are doing, or to condemn what their spouses are doing. At that level, fault is simply whatever the individual is not prepared to tolerate.

On that interpretation, however, anyone who wanted a divorce should be entitled to one; a divorce petition is, in the end, no more than a person's formal assertion of faults on the part of their spouse which he or she considers fatal to their marriage.

If, however, we are not willing to accept spouses' subjective assessments of fault, only two options remain in framing divorce law. The first is to deny any right to divorce; the second is to identify, objectively, faults which will be deemed as justification.

Ever since divorce became

## LEGAL BRIEF

**The Lord Chancellor last week argued that divorce-law reform must ensure parents put children's needs first. David Green says fault must play no part**

legally available, the second approach is the one Britain has adopted. Before 1857, divorce was permitted only by Act of Parliament. After 1857, husbands were permitted divorce on proof of their wives' adultery, but wives only on proof of adultery and cruelty. Later, these grounds were modified to allow divorce by either spouse on proof of adultery and cruelty or desertion. Incurable insanity later became an additional ground.

Finally, in 1969, we paid lip service to reality: irremediable breakdown of the relationship was declared to be the sole ground for divorce; but that was restricted in that irremediable breakdown required supporting evidence of adultery, unreasonable behaviour, two years' desertion, two years' separation with the consent of both spouses, or five years' separation. Long before that, the law had bowed to reality regarding the welfare of the children of a marriage. The children's interests became the paramount concern.

After 1969, other realities supervened. The Treasury may not have wept any tears for the costs payable by spouses of independent means as they battled their way through the proofs prescribed by

the 1969 legislation, but it shuddered under the burden of those who batted at legal aid expense.

The cheap administrative paperwork procedure for some undefended divorces was rapidly extended to all undefended divorces and the right to legal aid was withdrawn from anyone seeking to bring or defend divorce proceedings. It remains available only for disputes over children and financial matters.

**M**any spouses could not afford to fight to decide who was at fault or in what degree. From then on, fault entered into the matter, if at all, only in subsequent financial battles and then only if specifically raised and of extreme nature. This leads to the present position, in which 99 per cent of all divorces are undefended.

The courts have to inquire what is in the best interest of the children and the conduct of the parents may have a bearing. To that extent, fault, or conduct, will always be relevant. Under the present system, one parent must face the cost of arguing each fault on the part of the other parent. Many are not prepared to incur

that cost. The answer lies in resources for proper inquiry by independent welfare officers in all children's cases.

Does past conduct of the spouses have any proper place in determining their future financial position? If the contribution of one spouse, however made, has supported the other in achieving significantly better income and career prospects, is the latter to be spared maintenance to compensate for the difference, because of events that led them to part after they were established?

If this were to happen, who would define what components of conduct should weigh in the decision, and what weight should be attached to them? We are considering here penalties for conduct such as they are considered in criminal law, which is where the whole idea of fault in divorce came from in the first place. Yet no just criminal law exists which does not include a precise definition of offence and penalty. Logically, we should not accept anything less for divorce if fault is to play a part.

The reality is that, so far as spouses are concerned, fault, with all its criminal connotations, is unrealistic, unworkable, and

should play no part in divorce. So far as the law is concerned, marriage should be treated as a civil law relationship subject to civil law principles.

When relationships founder, the law is dealing with the collapse of a partnership, not the consequence of a crime. The same logic should now be allowed to follow through into financial matters.

The right to property and savings should basically be a right to an equal share in the assets the spouses have accumulated during their relationship, but not one to share in what was possessed before the relationship started, accumulated after it ended, or received by personal gift or inheritance from their family.

Maintenance should be seen as compensatory only — whether paid for the support of children or a former spouse. In the latter case, maintenance should be payable only by a spouse with a larger income and only for such period as is reasonable to allow the other spouse to redeem income and career prospects subordinated in the interest of the marriage.

The present uncertain system, based on idiosyncratic individual judgments, does nothing but ourish cost, evasion, dispute and injustice.

David Green was a member of the Law Society family law committee, 1967-1988, and author of Financial Provision in Divorce Law (Law Society, 1987); Splitting Up (Kogan Page, 1988).



Breaking up: 99 per cent of divorces in the UK are undefended

## Law Report May 15 1990 Court of Appeal

## Franchisee of market has power to limit class of goods sold on stall

**Gloucester City Council v Williams and Others**  
Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson  
[Judgment May 3]

A franchisee of a market had the power to limit the class of goods to be sold from a stall there.

The Court of Appeal so held, in a reserved judgment, in dismissing an appeal by the defendants, Gary, Paul and Dean Williams, of Roseberry Avenue, Gloucester, from a decision of Judge David Smith, QC, in Gloucester County Court, whereby he ordered that the council take possession of stall 41, Eastgate Market, Gloucester.

Mr Leolin Price, QC and Mr Roger Evans for the defendants; Mr Nicholas Patten, QC and

Miss Tonia Clark for the council.

**LORD JUSTICE FOX** said that there had been public markets and fairs in Gloucester for many centuries. In 1555, one Edward Griffin, Attorney on behalf of the Queen, allowed the Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester in continue to exercise the office of Queen's Clerk to the Markets. A Charter of 1672 endorsed the right of the city to hold markets within the city limits.

A market building was opened on a new site in Eastgate Street in 1958. It was owned by the city council.

The degree of control necessary to effect the council's purposes as to the constitution and operation of the market was achieved by the grant of licences to stall holders. A licence was

granted for a specific trade and regulated the class of goods which could be sold from each stall.

The judge found that when the new market building was opened the council agreed with the traders who formerly traded in the market that the council would allocate licences to ensure that the balance of trade remained the same as it had been previously.

The council decided to grant a licence to the defendants (the sons of Mr Gerry Williams) to occupy stall 41 and on June 30, 1978 a written licence was entered into between the council and the defendants.

By paragraph 3(o) of the licence, the licensee agreed: "to use the facilities for the sale and preparation of high class salads and not to make any change in or addition to the class

of goods sold from or stored upon or prepared on the facilities without the consent in writing of the city."

The judge said that No 41 had a bias towards salads but from time to time a large variety of different kinds of groceries was sold from the stall.

On February 4, 1985 the council gave the defendants notice to quit. Subsequently, there was a meeting of the council's public services committee attended by Mr Gerry Williams on behalf of his sons. The defendants were required to produce a list of items they wished to sell from the stall.

In default of agreement on the notice to quit was to stand. The council rejected the defendants' list and submitted a final list which it was prepared to agree.

The judge held that Mr Gerry Williams did agree the list. That was a matter of fact for the judge

and his determination concluded the point.

The question then arose as to the nature of the agreement. Was it something quite separate from the licence or was it simply an agreed interpretation of the words "high class salads" in paragraph 3(o)? It was clearly the latter.

However, the defendants did not abide by the agreed list and on October 2, 1987 the council served a further notice to quit in respect of breaches of paragraph 3(o). It was on the basis of that notice that the judge's order for possession had been made.

On that basis his Lordship approached the question whether, as a matter of the law of market franchises, the council was entitled to impose terms upon a stallholder as to what goods should be sold from his stall.

The defendants contended that a franchisee had no power

to limit the class of goods to be sold from a stall whether in order to produce a balance of trade within the franchise market or to protect the trade of other stallholders or for any other reason unless the power was expressly conferred by the charter or statute creating the franchise (which was not the case here). Eastgate Market was a franchise market.

The land upon which Eastgate Market was held was the property of the council. *Prima facie* as common law a landowner, whether in fee or for some more limited interest, was entitled to exclude from a person who wished to have the privilege of occupying that land such consideration and such terms as he thought fit.

Thus, the landowner could fix a payment and, in the case of premises to be used for trading, could stipulate conditions as to the trade which might be conducted. Accordingly, the land-

owner could restrict the type of goods to be sold by a licensee.

The question in the present case was whether there was any rule of the law of market franchise which displaced the general law. There was not. One might accept that the franchisee must admit the public freely to the market to buy and sell. What their Lordships were dealing with here was the provision of a stall.

A franchisee was entitled to charge stallage if he provided stalls but there was no obligation upon him to provide stalls at all. *Attorney General v Chester Corporation* ([1952] Ch 586, 594).

The result was that at common law the owner of the stall was entitled to stipulate for such terms as he thought fit when granting a licence to occupy a stall. Therefore, on the findings of the judge the agreed list of items was incorporated in the

licence as identifying the high class salads there specified and was binding upon the defendants.

Other matters relied upon as invalidating paragraph 3(o) were the doctrine of restraint of trade, the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976. His Lordship did not think that the defendants had succeeded in demonstrating that the provisions of the licence were in any way invalidated by those matters.

Accordingly, since the defendants were in breach of the provisions of paragraph 3(o), the judge came to the right conclusion and the council was entitled to possession of stall 41.

Lord Justice Parker delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed. Solicitors: Luttrons, Gloucester; Mr Richard A. Cook, Gloucester.

## Injunction requires reinstatement of landlords' parapet wall

**Cadogan and Another v Muscatt**  
Before Lord Justice Nourse and Mr Justice Ward  
[Judgment May 14]

The lowering of a parapet wall carried out by a tenant in flagrant breach of a negative covenant in his lease entitled the landlords to summary judgment against him under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. A mandatory injunction requiring the tenant to reinstate the brickwork was properly made.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the tenant, Mrs Edith Muscatt, from the judgment of Mr Michael Wheeler, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, in June 1989 in favour of the landlords, Viscount Chelsea and Cadogan Estates Ltd.

Mr Paul de la Piquerie for the tenant; Mr Robert Lamb for the landlords.

**LORD JUSTICE NOURSE** said that the tenant had a 70-year lease of Nos 53 and 55 Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, London due to expire in 2050. The lease contained a covenant "not at any time during the said term to cut or injure... any of the walls, timbers or roof of the demised premises and not to alter or permit to be altered the plan, layout, height or elevation of the demised premises or the architectural appearance...". To 1989 the tenant, to comply with the repairing covenants, was carrying out extensive refurbishment to the property. During the course of that work the landlords were approached by the tenant regarding the lowering of the parapet wall on

the front of the building so as to let more light into a top floor flat occupied by the tenant's daughter.

The correspondence that took place between the parties made it clear that the landlords would not agree to any proposal to reduce the height of the wall; it being considered that to do so would detract rather than enhance the facade of the property. The tenant, while the scaffolding for the repairs was in place, lowered the parapet wall by some nine inches. Clearly that step was one absolutely prohibited by the lease and by the landlords in correspondence regarding the matter. But the tenant declined to reinstate the wall even though that work could have been done while the scaffolding was still there.

Thus, the landlords issued their writ claiming a mandatory injunction for reinstatement, applying for final judgment under Order 14.

Granting them an injunction the judge said: "The terms of the lease quite clearly prohibit this sort of operation. There are reasons why the estate would take the view it does and provided they are entitled to do so it is not for me to substitute some other view for theirs."

"It is perfectly true in one sense that this was a very minor alteration. Nevertheless, it was an alteration which was made behind the backs of the estate and after, in my view, the clearest possible warning that the estate would not permit the operation. That being so, it seems to me that I should make the order sought."

For the tenant, it was accepted that the judge's decision was one

of discretion and that to succeed it had to be shown that the judge had erred in principle or had exercised his discretion in a manner that was plainly wrong.

To do that two authorities were cited: *Shaper Homes Ltd v Southam* (1971) Ch 340 and *Sharp v Harrison* ([1922] Ch 502). But in both those cases the plaintiffs were complaining of an act done by a defendant on his own land.

Mr de la Piquerie was unable to cite any case where the court had refused to grant a mandatory injunction against a tenant who had interfered with the structure of the demised property.

The fact that the tenant had breached a covenant in her lease regarding the structure of the premises was a very important consideration. The removal of one brick would not have led the court to grant an injunction.

But here three courses had been taken down for a length of some 12 feet. That was a considerable interference with the property and was not de minimis.

The judge was entitled to take the view that he had. It was a case of flagrant breach of covenant in a manner carried out subversively and in the face of a clear indication from the landlords that they were not prepared to consent. The judge was entitled to conclude that the tenant would not be able to make out any substantial defence at a trial.

Mr Justice Ward gave a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Muscatt, Walker, Hayman, Brice, Drongolever & Co.

## Sentence on unadmitted offences

**Regina v Burfoot**  
Before Lord Justice Mustill, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice Swinton Thomas  
[Judgment May 14]

A sentencing court had no jurisdiction to take into consideration offences not admitted by a defendant and which the defendant had not asked the court to take into consideration.

The Court of Appeal so stated, when allowing an appeal by Adrian Keirli Burfoot and reducing to four years a total sentence of six years imprisonment imposed by Judge Hugh Williams, QC, on March 9, 1989 at Cardiff Crown Court on conviction on an indictment containing 25 counts of offences of, *inter alia*, burglary and theft.

Mr David W. Morgan, signed by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

**MR JUSTICE WATERHOUSE** said that when he first appeared at the crown court the defendant had pleaded guilty to an indictment containing six counts of burglaries of dwelling houses.

However, although apparently at one time he had signed a schedule compiled by the police during their investigations relating to some 600 further offences, he was then not prepared to admit committing any of those additional offences.

After discussion, the indict-

ment was redrafted to include 19 charges relating to matters the defendant had allegedly admitted. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted.

After discussion as to whether the balance of the offences referred to in the schedule should be taken into consideration on the basis that the trial had been of specified counts and the conviction by the jury carried with it the implication that the defendant had con-

fessed to all the offences in the schedule, the judge sentenced the defendant on that basis.

Their Lordships were persuaded that the court had no jurisdiction to take into consideration offences not actually admitted by the defendant and which he had not asked to be taken into consideration.

Considering only the indictment before the court at trial, the total sentence should be reduced to four years.

Further reasons for his interim award of January 18, 1990 in their case against The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co Ltd.

**LORD JUSTICE LLOYD** said that the reasons the arbitrator had given as in the true construction of the warranty were amply sufficient for an appeal hearing by consent.

No other question of law arose in require further reasons but it might be that something would emerge which would require further reasons. It would then be open to the court to answer any question of law arising and to remit the case to the arbitrator for a further finding of fact. The court had been given that power by section 1(2)(b) of the 1979 Act.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued on page 35

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PREVIEW

TODAY Theatre & Cabaret • WEDNESDAY Rock, Jazz & World Music • THURSDAY Opera, Dance & Books • FRIDAY Classical Music • MONDAY Art & Auctions

The Times Preview features a different area of the arts each day Monday to Friday, as indicated above, including events in the following seven days. Plus the Cinema Guide

THEATRE

Jeremy Kingston

NEW IN LONDON

**BIRTHS.** David Corvill's companion piece to his highly amusing *Obituary*, set in another wing of the same hospital, same day, with the same Royal Personage touring the wards. King's Head, 115 Upper Street, N1 (071-226 1916). Undergound: Highbury and Islington. Mon-Sat, 1.15pm, £3. Until June 2.

**HENRY IV.** In London at last, and still with Richard Harris heading the cast as Henry IV, not a mad emperor. Wyndhams, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-827 1116). Undergound: Leicester Square. Previews from tomorrow 8pm. Opens May 23. Mon-Sat 8pm. Mat 2.30pm. Sun 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm.

**LITTLE LOVE.** New Stephen Fegen comedy market forces of supply and demand applied to newborn babies in an enterprising maternity clinic. Lyric, King Street, W6 (081-741 2311). Undergound: Hammersmith. Previews from Thurs, 7.45pm. Opens May 22. Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, 9.45pm, 11.45pm. Sun, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm.

**PAPER AND STONE.** Emerging, foot-tapping celebration of three black girls coping with Nineties Britain: a Black Theatre Co-operative production. Lyric Studio, King Street, W6 (081-741 2311). Undergound: Hammersmith. Open tonight, 8pm. Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm.

**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.** Empty Space, masters at sparking life from empty space, tackle the world's No 2 best-seller. Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, SW11 (071-223 2223). BR, Clapham Junction. Preview tomorrow 8pm. Opens Tues, 8pm. Then Wed-Sun, 8pm, 10pm, 12.30pm.

**SIR COURTLY NICE.** Restoration playwright John Crowne's one claim to fame, unperformed for centuries but said to be hilarious, revived by the Bodley Head Magnificent Theatre Company. Young Vic Studio, 66 The Cut, SE1 (071-826 6363). Undergound: Waterloo. Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens May 22. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 9.30pm, 11.30pm. Sun, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm.

**WILD JUSTICE.** Karl Hawman, Anita Dobson as parents of a child killed during a bank robbery in new Barne Keeffe thriller. Theatre Royal, Canny Raffles Square, E15 (081-534 0310). Undergound: Stratford. Previews from Fri, 8pm. Opens May 24, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 8pm. Previews 24, from May 24, £3-£10. Until June 23.

**ALICE'S DINER.** Odd-sounding mask, music and improvisation extravaganza set in a restaurant where every dish is, no matter how fantastical. Bush, Shepherds Bush Green, W12 (081-743 3388). Undergound: Shepherds Bush. Tues-Sun, 8pm, £5. Extended to May 20.

**BERENICE.** Lindsay Duncan as Racine's love-sick heroine; lively translation (Neil Bartlett) but a chilly evening. National Theatre (Cottesloe), South Bank, SE1 (071-828 2252). Undergound: Waterloo. Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, mat 2.30pm, £8.50. In repertory.

**SUNDAY IN THE PARK WITH GEORGE.** Spirit-lifting Sondheim musical inspired by Seurat's painting of a million dots, the music may be picky on first hearing but the staging is glorious. Great performances by Philip Quast and Maria Friedman. National Theatre (Lyttelton), South Bank, SE1 (071-828 2252). Undergound: Waterloo. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm. Sun, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm.

**LONG RUNNERS.** Aspects of Love: Prince of Wales Theatre (071-839 5972). Cats: New London Theatre (071-405 0072). Les Liaisons Dangereuses: Ambassadors Theatre (071-836 6111). My Darling Clementine: Theatr 240 (071-240 7913). Las Miséables: Palace Theatre (071-434 0909). Miss Saigon: Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (071-379 4444). The Mousetrap: St Martin's Theatre (071-836 1443).

Switched-on Southampton



Jeremy Kingston

**CORIANUS.** Charles Dance and a magnificent Barbara Jefford in Terry Haines's intelligent, well-balanced production. Barbican Theatre, Barbican Centre, EC2 (071-838 8891). Undergound: Barbican/Moorgate/Si Paul's. Tonight, Thurs, 7.30pm, mat 2pm. Eves 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm. Previews 24, from May 24, £3-£10. Until June 23.

**THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.** Harriet Walter a movingly erotic victim in mainly realistic production of Webster's murky horror. The Pit, Barbican Centre, EC2 (071-838 8891). Undergound: Barbican/Moorgate/Si Paul's. Tonight, Thurs, 7.30pm, mat 2pm. Eves 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm. Previews 24, from May 24, £3-£10. Until June 23.

**MAN OF THE MOMENT.** Michael Gambon and Peter Bonfield superb in Ayckbourn's masterly harsh comedy: good meets evil on the Costa del Sol. Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-437 3667). Undergound: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri, 7.45pm, 9.45pm, 11.45pm. Sat, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm. Sun, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm.

**NEVER THE SINNER.** Jess Ackland plays Clarence Darrow in latest version of the Leopold/Loeb "thriller" case. The play comes garlanded with awards from its 1985 Chicago production. Ends Saturday. Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, WC2 (071-839 4401). Undergound: Embankment. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm. Sun, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm.

**SHIRLEY VALENTINE.** Paula Wilcox in Willy Russell's award-winning one-woman play in which a domestic woman triumphantly turns Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (071-836 5122). Undergound: Leicester Square. Mon-Sat, 8.10pm, mats Thurs, 3.5-5.15pm, Sat, 5-7.15pm, £5-£14.50.

**LONG RUNNERS.** Aspects of Love: Prince of Wales Theatre (071-839 5972). Cats: New London Theatre (071-405 0072). Les Liaisons Dangereuses: Ambassadors Theatre (071-836 6111). My Darling Clementine: Theatr 240 (071-240 7913). Las Miséables: Palace Theatre (071-434 0909). Miss Saigon: Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (071-379 4444). The Mousetrap: St Martin's Theatre (071-836 1443).

For its last play in the current season the Nuffield Theatre, Southampton, has pulled off something of a coup, the British premiere of Woody Allen's bitter-sweet comedy *The Floodlight Light Bulb*. Patrick Sandford directs Sylvia Syms as an ambitious mother, Lee Montague as an ambitious showbiz agent, and Alan Smithee as a television producer, known for his appearances as Adrian Mole on television and stage, as a boy with talent. The subject is magic, though not the sort Allen used in *Play It Again Sam*, where the spirit of Humphrey Bogart gave the hero advice on how to treat a dame. The young lad in the new play is practising magic of the sleight-of-hand variety, and since the success of his tricks in the play, the theatre has engaged the renowned Ali Bongo (not a Woody Allen name) to make sure all goes well. Says Bongo of his charge "he has been a very willing, keen pupil". Allen is choosy about which theatres put on his work and when the Nuffield approached him, he asked Mia Farrow to sound out Michael Frayn about the matter. A play of Frayn's was attractively produced at the Nuffield last year, and when his favourite rep was relayed to Allen the theatre received the go-ahead. *The Floodlight Light Bulb*, Nuffield Theatre, University Road, Southampton. (0703 61771). Previews from Thursday, 7.30pm. Opens May 22, 10.15pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, Fri and Sat, 8pm, mat June 9, 4pm. £5.95-£7.95. Jeremy Kingston

**Thomdike, Church Street (0372 377677).** Mon-Wed, 7.30pm, Thurs-Sat, 8pm, mat Wed, 2.30pm and Sat, 4pm, £5-£10. Until June 2.

**LEEDS: The Maple Tree Game.** The second theatre within the new Playhouse opens with a political thriller by Pavel Kohout, Dubcek supporter exiled after the Prague Spring: an old professor embroils the secret police in a game of cat and mice. Courtyard Theatre, West Yorkshire Playhouse, Quarry Hill (0532 442111). Previews from Fri, 7.45pm. Opens May 22, 7.45pm, 9.45pm, 11.45pm. Sun, 2.30pm, 4.30pm, 6.30pm, 8.30pm, 10.30pm, 12.30pm. Previews 24, from May 22, £5-£9.50. Until June 23.

**BRISTOL: The Man Who Had All The Luck.** Arthur Miller's first Broadway play, its theme (many believe) revised by the author for Paul Unwin's production. Theatre Royal, King Street (0272 250250). Opens Thurs, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Thurs, 3pm and Sat, 3.30pm, £4.50-£12.50.

**LEATHERHEAD: Whose Wife Is It Anyway?** Ray Cooney directs and stars in premiere of his new farce, an MP's wife, a secretary, a hotel manager, you name it. Theatre Royal, King Street (0272 250250). Opens Thurs, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Thurs, 3pm and Sat, 3.30pm, £4-£11.

**BACK TO SPACE ONE.** Paris Studios, Lower Regent Street, SW1 (no phone contact). Undergound: Piccadilly Circus. Tomorrow: doors 7.15pm, show 7.30pm. No admission for latecomers. Free, subject to availability. A lively-sounding recording of a comedy show for BBC Radio is hosted

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by Chris Serle and includes guests Helen Atkinson-Wood, Pam Ayres, Bill Tidy and Leslie Thomas.

**SOHO STREET THEATRE.** LUNCHTIME CABARET: Carnaby Street, W1 (071-287 0907). Undergound: Oxford Circus. Thurs: 1-2pm, free. Juggling and balancing from Tony Anthony - plus the musical duo Some Like It Hot, with impish and energetic Ethel Hamman whipping up a storm with her vibrant fiddle playing.

**COMEDY STORE.** 28a Leicester Square, WC2 (0426 14433). Undergound: Leicester Square. Fri (show) 8pm. Sat (show) 8pm; doors 11pm, show midnight, £7. Erno Phillips returns to London, only weeks after his self-out West End theatre show, and makes a guest appearance at the store. Also on the bill are Jeff Green, Lee Evans and Mark Huff. A splendid night, but expect a queue.

**DOWNSTAIRS AT THE KING'S HEAD.** 2 Crouch Hill, N1 (081-340 1028). Undergound: Finsbury Park. Thurs 7.30pm, Sat 8pm, show 8.30pm, £3.50 (£2.50) plus 50p membership. Not quite a quadruple evening but for fans of the double act genre there are two sets of "twins", each doing an extended set of the comedy and music pairing of The Calypso Twins and a quick-off-the-mark, highly original Chris Twinn.

**EAST DULWICH CABARET.** East Dulwich Church, LE22 (081-299 4138). BR, East Dulwich. Sat: doors 8.30pm, show 9pm, £4 (£3). A special treat in the form of an all-star appearance by Sweeney and Steen, the finest improv duo in town, with the comedy mind reading set - plus Fyke Pickett, Gary Howard, Mark Lamarr and The Unconquered Jugglers Association.

**BENEFIT FOR PRISONERS.** ABBROAD: Red Rose Club, 129 Seven Sisters Road, N7 (0263 7265). Undergound: Finsbury Park/Holloway Rd. Sat: 8.30pm, £5 (£4) for members; non-members can only buy in advance from Prisoners Abroad call 071-833 9487. Benefits tend to bring out an array of the best - in this case Jo Brand, Mark Hurd, Ivor Dembo, James Macabre, Linda Smith... and a raft in which among other things, you can win one of George Melly's lies.

**LIVE AT THE ASTORIA: The Last Laugh.** 157 Charing Cross Road, WC2 (071-434 9582). Undergound: Tottenham Court Road. Mon: doors 6.15pm, show 7.15pm - no admission for latecomers. £1 donation to charity. A "Sports Special" week that means lots of football jokes from 12 first-rate comedians, including David Baddiel, Craig Charles, Kevin Day, John Hopley, Neil Revell, Bob Mills, Malcolm Hardee, Phil Cornwell, Rob Newman and Skint Voids. A boys' night out, perhaps...?

**GLASGOW.** Renfrew Ferry, Clyde Place (041 227 5511). Thurs, Fri 6pm, £5 (£2.50). As part of the celebrated Mayfest season, Steve Frost and Sean Hughes resurrect their remarkable production of *One Man and His Show*, wherein Frost is sublime as the over-the-hill TV producer trying to make a star of young Hughes. Lots of unwitting audience participation. It's a masterpiece of comedy and I recommend it highly.

**SHEFFIELD: City Hall (The Memorial Hall).** Bakers Pond (0742 735255). Sat: doors 7.30pm, show 8pm, £4 (£2.50). Another airing for *One Man and His Show* - see above for comment.

**DERBY: Assembly Rooms, Market Place (0332 255800).** Thurs: 8pm, £7 (£6). As the Wanders' Star tour continues - Julian Clary at it, this is one of the few gigs left where there are still a few tickets to be had.

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CINEMA GUIDE

Off Brown's selection of films in London and (where indicated with the symbol ♦) on release across the country.

**JOHNNY HANDSOME (15):** Grating, unimpressive action fodder from director Walter Hill, with Mickey Rourke as a disfigured criminal who plans a double-cross following plastic surgery. With Ellen Barkin. Cinema: Fulham Road (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-838 0310).

**LEVIATHAN (18):** Derivative, cliché-laden underwater thriller about scientists on the ocean floor, under attack from genetic transformation. Peter Weller, Richard Crenna. Cinema: Leicester Square (071-830 6111) Marble Arch (071-232 2011).

**A NIGHTMARE ON ELM STREET 5: THE DREAM CHILD (18):** Robert Englund a vengeful monster tediously preys on yet more dreamers. Grossly over-the-top special effects. But the plot is a thing of shreds and patches. Cinema: Chelsea (071-832 6598) Highbury (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-838 0310).

**POWOW HIGHWAY (15):** Highly diverting and sympathetic US independent film about two American Indians on a cross-country journey. A sprightly first feature for director Jonathan Wacks, with a Martinez, Gary Farmer. Cinema: Chelsea (071-832 6598) Highbury (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-838 0310).

**PRETTY WOMAN (15):** Shamelessly old-fashioned romantic comedy, given some modest charm and sparkle by Julia Roberts as a wealthy prostitute who softens the heart of a ruthless businessman Richard Gere. Director: Gary Marshall. Cinema: Chelsea (071-832 6598) Highbury (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-838 0310).

**THE NEXT OF KIN (15):** A Kennedy clan fights the media. Pottery Paterson directs, partly assisted by John Irvin's direction; with Liam Neeson, Adam Baldwin, Canon Connors (071-838 0310) West End (071-838 0310).

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● FOCUS ON HEATHROW 31-34  
● PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS 38  
● SPORT 39-44

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.6810 (+0.0005)  
W German mark  
2.7669 (+0.0260)  
Exchange index  
87.5 (+0.4)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1733.5 (+24.7)  
FT-SE 100  
2214.5 (+38.6)  
USM (Datastream)  
130.21 (+0.34)

Market report, page 28

Eurotunnel  
vote date

EUROTUNNEL will ask shareholders to authorize a 118 per cent rise in nominal share capital next month in preparation for the £500 million rights issue later this year.

Rockwood falls

Rockwood plunged £3.2 million (£1.9 million profit) into the red and has passed its dividend for 1989 largely due to higher interest payments of £6.9 million (£1.5 million).

Kunick ahead

Kunick lifted interim pre-tax profits to March 140 per cent to £8.02 million, a doubled sales of £50.7 million. Earnings rose 2.5 per cent to 2.38p. The interim dividend is up a fifth at 0.6p. *Tempus, page 26*

STOCK MARKETS

New York: Dow Jones 2833.10 (+31.52)  
Tokyo: Nikkei Average 32042.85 (+330.51)  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng 2976.44 (+15.98)  
Amsterdam: CDS Tendency 117.8 (+1.2)  
Sydney: AO 1512.2 (+32.6)  
Frankfurt: DAX 1890.33 (+14.70)  
Brussels: Generali 6121.81 (+32.90)  
Paris: CAC 554.18 (+0.45)  
Zurich: SBA Gen 620.8 (+1.4)  
London: FT All-Share 1999.89 (+15.95)  
FT 30 1733.5 (+24.7)  
FT 100 2214.5 (+38.6)  
FT Gold Mines 224.2 (-3.5)  
FT Food Interest 88.07 (+0.14)  
FT Govt Stock 76.93 (+0.10)  
Recent Issues  
Closing prices Page 28

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:  
Allied Lyons 438p (+11p)  
Guinness 572p (+10p)  
LMS 350p (+10p)  
Lloyds 271p (+10p)  
Laporte 517p (+11p)  
Body Shop 450p (+18p)  
Hogg Robinson 124p (+10p)  
Micro Focus 607p (+15p)  
Glaxo 823p (+21p)  
Shell 453p (+11p)  
Enterprise 817p (+18p)  
Britannic 593p (+15p)  
Refuge 622p (+26p)  
Unilever 667p (+20p)  
FALLS:  
Dunelm Units 530p (-25p)  
AIM 145p (-15p)  
Liberty 435p (-20p)  
Harland Simon 595p (-20p)  
Closing prices Page 28  
Bargains 22957  
SEAO Volume 375.1m

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 15%  
3-month interbank 15 1/8-15 1/2%  
3-month eligible bills 14 1/8-14 1/2%  
US: Prime Rate 10%  
Federal Funds 8 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills 7.56-7.65%  
30-year bonds 10 1/8-10 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London: New York: £/\$ 1.6810  
E: DM 2.7669  
E: Sfr 2.3492  
E: FF 9.3187  
E: Yen 256.94  
E: Index 87.5  
E: ECU 1.361691  
E: ECU 1.361691  
New York: \$/£ 0.5951  
E: DM 1.8443  
E: Sfr 1.3955  
E: FF 6.5425  
E: Yen 162.75  
E: Index 107.0  
E: ECU 1.790891  
E: SDR 1.264716

GOLD

London Fixing:  
AM \$388.30 pm \$389.00  
close \$388.75-389.25 (£219.25-219.75)  
New York:  
Comex \$370.00-370.50

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jun) \$17.85 bbl (\$17.35)  
Denslow latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
Australia S	2.267	2.167
Australia S	20.40	19.10
Belgium F	68.20	65.20
Canada C	2.043	1.943
Denmark Kr	11.07	10.57
France F	6.46	6.16
Germany DM	9.72	9.12
Greece Dr	2.29	2.21
Hong Kong S	13.73	12.93
Ireland P	1.066	1.016
Italy L	2130	2000
Japan Yen	272	256
Netherlands Gld	3.23	3.05
Norway Kr	11.28	10.58
Portugal Esc	207	201
South Africa Rd	4.40	4.10
Spain P	161	158
Sweden Kr	10.55	9.95
Switzerland Fr	2.065	2.035
Turkey Lm	4435	4035
US \$	1.765	1.685
Yugoslavia Dnr	24.50	17.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.  
Retail Price Index 121.4 (March)

# Factory gate inflation at 7-year high

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

INFLATION in manufacturers' output prices — identified by the Bank of England last week as a better guide to the underlying rate than the retail price index — rose last month to its highest rate in more than seven years.

Provisional estimates published by the Central Statistical Office showed the index rising by 1 per cent last month to 125.0 (1985=100) pushing up the year-on-year increase from 5.6 per cent to 6.1 per cent.

Most of the rise in the year-on-year rate was accounted for by the increase in the Budget in excise duties which added about 0.4 percentage points.

## Shares boosted by Wall St surge

By Our City Staff

SHARES in London rose strongly yesterday in response to jumps in both the American and Japanese stock markets.

The FT-SE 100 index closed up 38.6 at 2,214.5, a rise of 1.7 per cent.

Actual buying remained very light with only 375 million shares changing hands.

London's rise came in two waves. Shares opened immediately 28 points higher, taking shares back through the 2,200 level.

But the rally slowed sharply by the time the market opened again.

Share prices in New York burst through their all-time high in early trading as investors scrambled to take advantage of a sudden mood of

## Smith & Nephew facing £50m bill

From Philip Robinson, Los Angeles

SMITH & Nephew, the pharmaceutical group, announced yesterday that it has been ordered to pay a Californian inventor £50 million for misappropriating trade secrets and failing to honour a contract.

The damages were awarded by the Superior Court of California to Politec Inc, a small company run by Dr AE Zachariades, and relate to a new compound that he was developing to extend the life of false hip and knee joints.

Smith & Nephew says that it will appeal against the decision, claiming a miscarriage of justice on a case totally without merit.

The case relates to an agreement signed in 1987 under which S&N was to pay Politec \$140,000 for research and development work and

sign a licence agreement if the material met specified standards designed to give replacements a longer life.

Mr John Robinson, S&N chief executive, said: "Dr Zachariades was developing a new polyethylene, but by all our measurements and the standards accepted by the industry, it failed to meet the criteria laid down."

## Stock Exchange now international by name and nature Foreign shares lead London sales

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

DAILY reports of the activities of the London stock market might be dominated as much by dealings in Daimler-Benz and BASF, as by trades in British Aerospace and ICI, if they reflected the rapidly changing nature of business.

The International Stock Exchange has become so true to its formal name that in the first quarter of this year — almost certainly for the first time — it registered greater trading in the shares of foreign companies than in UK and Irish company shares.

As the travails of securities firms suggest, turnover in some 2,000 domestic equities fell back sharply again, the daily average turnover falling by 10 per cent to £1.22 billion. Over the same period, however, trading in about 500 listed international shares reached £1.48 billion a day.



## Here comes the bride in platinum

SAMANTHA BLEBY, standing between two security guards, models a £300,000 wedding dress made of platinum at a presentation by Johoson Matthey, the precious metals group, to launch "Platinum 1990" — its annual review of the industry.

To make the dress, designed by Asami Kobayashi of Japan to demonstrate one of the varied uses of platinum, super-thin platinum foil was lined with Japanese paper and then shredded to a width of 0.33mm for weaving.

Instructions from Japan included the message: "Please pay good attention so that the costume may be postmarked beyond the reach of speculators." Another said: "Ironing the costume is strictly prohibited."

Johnson Matthey also displayed a range of platinum watches.

Tempus, page 26

## Hanson 'bent on owning Peabody'

By Colia Campbell, Mining Correspondent

HANSON, whose interim results are due today, says it is determined to own all of Peabody, the largest coal producer in the United States, despite the muddy takeover waters caused by a rival bid from Amax, another US mining group.

Mr David Clarke, the president of Hanson Industries, the US arm of the Hanson group, said Hanson was somewhat mystified by Amax's intervention in a corporate takeover bid.

The Peabody bid story started in February when Hanson bought a 45.03 per cent stake in Peabody from three individual holders then followed through on March 29 by saying it was offering to buy the rest of Peabody from Newmont Mining.

Hanson's March 29 bid valued the balance of Peabody at \$715 million. Newmont Mining, debt ridden and 49 per cent owned by Hanson, appears to have given the mining world the "come on" by saying it would entertain other bidders.

Mr Clarke suggested Amax thought — wrongly — that Hanson would follow previous firm and sell on Peabody for a profit.

"They got it wrong. We want Peabody. We are confident of completing the deal by early July," said Mr Clarke yesterday.

"We believe in coal," he added.

Comment, page 27

## Market surprised by M&S increase

By Martin Waller

MARKS and Spencer surprised the stock market with higher than expected profits in the year to end-March. In see its shares edge ahead by 4 1/2p to 202 1/2p in yesterday's firm market conditions.

M&S made £604.2 million before tax, against £529 million last time. A final dividend of 4.55p makes a total of 6.4p, up from 5.6p.

A strong performance in the UK and Ireland — operating profits were ahead 11 per cent to £597.6 million an turnover up 7 per cent to £4,765.4 million — was not matched across the Atlantic.

The Canadian operation cut operating losses from £8.9 million to £4.6 million, while the prestige menswear retailer Brooks Brothers, bought in spring 1988, saw profits fall from £23.1 million to £13.6 million.

Lord Rayner, the M&S chairman, admitted it would take another three years before Brooks Brothers was performing acceptably but defended the purchase, which has come in for some City criticism.

"We don't work on quick bucks in this company," he said. "We're investing for the future."

The focus for expansion was likely to be in Europe in future, he added, with a quest now on for suitable sites, although these were difficult to find.

The group's core activities, clothing and food retailing, both saw real volume growth in this country over the year despite the more difficult times for retailers. But hardware, which includes the range of furniture Marks has been building up over the past couple of years, saw volumes decrease by 4 per cent.

Lord Rayner said that food scares such as those involving eggs and poultry last year did result in a downturn in demand for such products. The group was relatively unworried about the recent mad cow disease alert, as it had only a modest involvement in beef products. "We only take from herds which are free," he said.

The financial services operation, which has expanded rapidly in recent years, saw a 45 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £8.1 million.

Some 2.6 million people now use its store cards, personal loans during the year totalled more than £50 million, and M&S is now the 10th largest provider of personal equity plans.

# WHO HAS MADE HOT NEWS IN DICTATION



## Dealer is ordered to pay UK investors

THE Securities and Investments Board has obtained a High Court order requiring Vandersteele Associates, a Belgian futures dealer, to pay more than £214,000 into court for British investors.

The SIB also won a permanent injunction, restraining Vandersteele, which formerly operated without authorization under the Financial Services Act, from carrying on investment business. It is also banned from "cold-calling" — making unsolicited calls — and issuing unauthorized investment advertisements in England and Wales.

SIB first obtained interim injunctions against Vandersteele in February.

## Imperial drop

Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co, the South African food company, saw pre-tax profits fall from R33.6 million to R20.4 million (£4.6 million) in the six months to end-March. Earnings per share fell from 90.8 to 63.8 cents. The interim dividend is reduced from 18 to 14 cents.

## EIT pays more

English and International Trust reported pre-tax revenue of £3.44 million (£1.90 million) for the year to April 4. Earnings per share climbed from 2.75p to 3.03p. There is a final dividend of 2.2p, making 3p (2.7p).

## Borrie survey

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, has commissioned a nationwide survey of 2,500 public houses to establish purchasing patterns of beer, wines, spirits and soft drinks.

## Lloyds offer

Students and student nurses are being offered larger interest-free overdrafts by Lloyds Bank.

## Mecca sale

Mecca Leisure Group has put its Character Hotels chain up for sale. A decision on the purchaser is expected to be made by June 25.

## Barclays move

Barclays Bank is combining its commercial paper operations in the US into a new company, Barclays US Funding.

## TEMPUS

# Look East for platinum strength

PLATINUM is more precious than gold, and the respective investment vehicles more attractive, in the long-term, than their yellow cousins.

The latest authoritative review of the industry by Johnson Matthey, the precious metals group, suggests that 1990 will turn out to be the sixth successive year in which world demand outstrips supply (in 1989, the short-fall factor was 90,000 oz, down from 400,000 oz, in 1988) though the price range for 1990 is likely to be no more exciting than between \$470 and \$520 an ounce.

The investment fundamentals are, however, somewhat offset by fears that investment demand — the incidence of which can really put zip into the market, and in turn the shares — cannot be relied on in 1990 to the same extent as in previous years.

Western-world investment demand, largely generated from Japan, in the "small" category fell from 330,000 oz to 130,000 oz last year, and within the "large" category from 300,000 oz to 30,000 oz.

Platinum watchers will therefore have to look East with one eye to monitor Yen currency movements and Japanese buying habits for the real lead in 1990. With the other eye, they must look towards South Africa, where suggestions about possible nationalization of parts of the mining industry made by Mr Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress still disturb investors.

However, Rustenburg and Impala remain the more obvious platinum investments in the sector on prospective dividend yields of 5.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Platinum candidates should also include Johnson Matthey,

up 11p at 248p, though still nervous before June 14 figures in the wake of its profits warning, and Lonrho, at 228p, whose mining division in general, and platinum interests in particular, are playing an increasingly important role in its life.

## Kunick

SINCE Mr Russell Smith, the chairman, arrived three years ago, Kunick has offered investors the improbable combination of old people's homes and fruit machines, with a few gory attractions for visitors, such as the London Dungeon, thrown in.

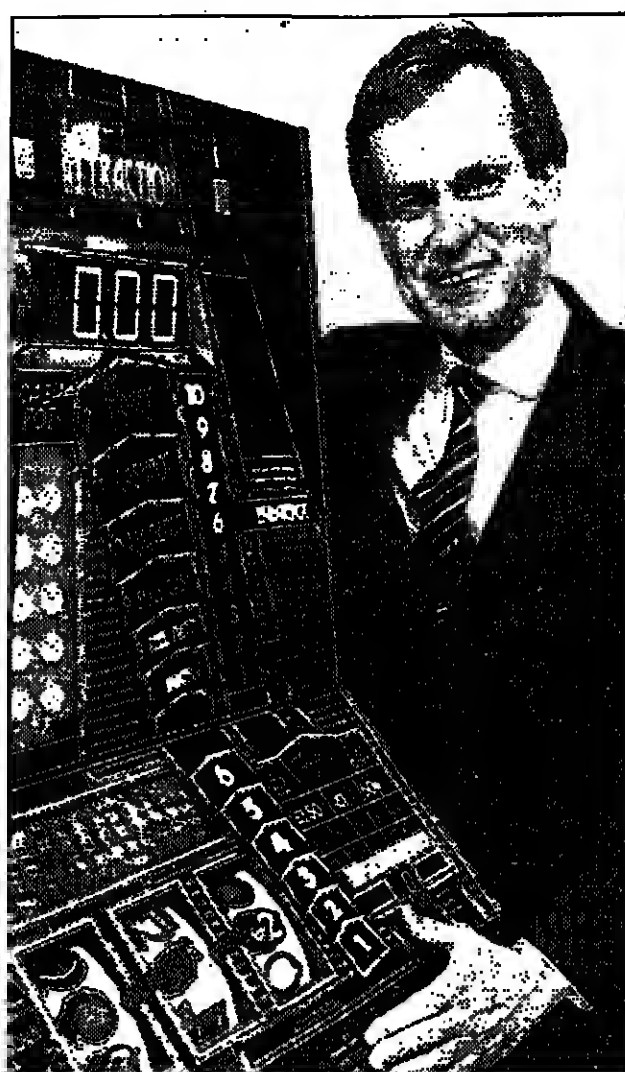
The idea was to use the cash flow from the amusement machines to develop new properties for the nursing homes side.

However, Mr Smith was blown off course a little last year when the opportunity arose to buy Bell Fruit. Kunick paid £87 million for Bell Fruit, although £31 million was recouped almost immediately from the disposal of the machine-manufacturing business to its management.

The purchase made Kunick one of Britain's top three suppliers, with 42,000 machines on hire to public houses and clubs. However, it also unbalanced the intended 50-50 split between amusements and nursing homes.

Pre-interest profits from machines in Britain jumped from £1.4 million to £6 million in the half-year to March, accounting for all the 140 per cent growth from £3.34 million to £8 million.

Whether earnings per share would have grown by the target 25 per cent to 2.38p had Kunick not capitalized £1.3 million of interest — com-



Interim jump: Russell Smith, chairman of Kunick

pared with £1.8 million in the whole of last year — is a moot point.

But the shares, up 2p at 58½p, are not particularly expensive on a prospective p/e ratio of under 10 with brokers expecting profits of £20.6 million and earnings of 6.1p in the full year.

## MMEC

ANOTHER property development company has fallen from grace. Merchant Manufacturing Estate Company's descent has been steeper due to its former management's idea of counting

money — and spending it — before it reached the bank.

The problem centred on the Coxes Lock scheme in Surrey. MMEC accounted for a £1.2 million profit from the sale of 35 of its 43 flats, in 1988. The snag was only three had been built, the others had only exchanged contracts.

A year later, many are still incomplete, and the company has been forced to take a £900,000 write-off in its 1989 figures. MMEC's new management has since sacked the main contractor.

Elsewhere, the company is weighed down by the dozen development sites it bought in late 1988, at the top of the residential market. Only three — mainly old warehouses for conversion into flats — are under development. 68 flats lie unsold, along with eight other developments, while interest charges mount.

This has produced a 1989 loss of £3.36 million, against a £3.13 million pre-tax profit. The provision for Coxes Lock, a £2.1 million general write-down and a £500,000 loss on a property in Dublin, have all been rolled into an exceptional charge of £3.75 million. Predictably, the final dividend (2p in 1988) has evaporated.

MMEC's main investors, Messrs Simon and Peter Southall, axed the board when the problems came in light and have stepped in themselves as chairman and managing director. At least they have faith in MMEC, as they have doubled their stake to 26 per cent.

MMEC's most worrying behaviour is a refusal to state the company's debts until the annual report is published. These could force it into refinancing. The shares are 15p, compared to the 1988 offer price of 93p, but remain distinctly speculative.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### THF close to £400m Crest hotels purchase

TRUSTHOUSE Forte is close to finalizing the estimated £400 million purchase of Crest, the 47-strong hotel chain, from Bass, the brewer, which put the group on the market at the end of February to concentrate on its Holiday Inns chain. Neither side would comment on suggestions that a deal was imminent, but City sources suggest it could come as early as this week.

Crest fits neatly with Posthouse, THF's chain of 39 hotels. Both are in the middle of the market and mainly located in Britain, but with virtually no geographical overlap because of an earlier policy of avoiding head-on competition. They would have just 1 per cent of the British hotel market after merger.

### Freshfields in Frankfurt

FRESHFIELDS, the solicitors, are opening an office in Frankfurt, West Germany, staffed by German, English and French lawyers. The firm already has offices in Paris and Brussels. Dr Peter Opitz, a former banker, has been appointed the senior German lawyer. Managing partner will be Mr Julian Francis, a corporate finance partner in the London office.

### East German link for Lep

LEP Group, the transport and property group, has extended its freight forwarding and distribution activities into East Germany in a joint venture with Deutrans, the state-owned transport operation. Lep-Lassen, in which Deutrans will have a minority stake, will be managed through Lep's West German business and have offices in 18 East German cities.

### £4.4m Coats disposal

COATS Virella, the textiles group, has disposed of the energy equipment and special projects division of its Hermitage Precision Engineering subsidiary to a management buy-out company for a total of £4.4 million.

The assets were bought by Nblemans, a company formed by the management of Hermitage with the assistance of the Birmingham office of Lloyds Development Capital, with Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte acting as lead adviser to the management team from its Nottingham and Leeds offices. Of the total consideration, £3.9 million is payable on completion.

### British Gas regions split

THE most significant change in the running of British Gas for more than 25 years has been published by Mr Robert Evans, chairman, involving the division of the company's 12 regions into 94 districts. General managers will be appointed to look after up to 250,000 customers in each district. The changes will be phased in over the next 18 months.

### Jobs worry at Kidder

KIDDER Peabody, the US investment bank, is expected to dismiss more staff amid the downturn on Wall Street. The General Electric subsidiary is said to be close to dismissing up to 10 per cent of its present workforce, now 5,400. It dismissed 10 per cent last year. Kidder said yesterday that it had "no plans for widespread cutbacks."

### Novalal steps up research

NOVALAL, the tree-cloning company that joined the USM in February, is acquiring for £400,000 the equipment and lease on one of Britain's most advanced plant development laboratories, at Silwood Park, Ascot, from BP Nutrition. It will be the focal point for Novalal's research in its three core technologies, plant tissue culture, continuous fermentation of plant cell suspension cultures and biotransformations.

Novalal also said that it is to conduct in-vitro trials on anticancer uses of indolizidine alkaloids — a group of compounds including castanospermine — with Professor Pierre Guillou, of St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.

### EC directive may end 'green card' for drivers

From Peter Guilford, Brussels

THE "green card", used by motorists travelling in other European Community countries, may no longer be a requirement after trade ministers yesterday approved the EC's third directive on motor insurance liability.

The directive confirms that EC policies must provide third party cover in the event of an accident anywhere in the community.

At present, a green card is still needed to extend comprehensive cover on the Continent. The directive now requires insurers to provide third party cover anywhere in the EC.

British officials impatiently await more radical proposals, promised for later this year, which they hope will sweep existing directives away and offer a single licence allowing insurers to sell motor policies anywhere in the EC.

## Soviet payments coming through after complaints

THE Soviet authorities are working to solve the problem of tardy payment for goods which has given rise to complaints from Western exporters, according to Lord Trefgarne, the Trade Minister.

"I'm glad to say payments are now coming through," he said at the London launch of a British exhibition to be held in Kiev next month.

British ministers had raised about a dozen companies' complaints with the Soviet authorities, he added, and these were being resolved.

Lord Trefgarne said: "There are signs that the Soviet Union has been conscious of the problem and is working to put it right."

British government officials said the problem appeared to be largely administrative, as the central Soviet authorities had devolved responsibility for foreign trade to foreign trade groups and companies.

Some foreign trade bodies appeared keen to delay pay-

ments, but this was not Soviet government policy, and the authorities were taking steps to restore the country's credit-rating by ensuring payments were made, the officials added.

Administrative changes and the parallel reorganization of the Soviet government structure were causing uncertainty and confusion among Western businessmen, Lord Trefgarne said.

Lord Trefgarne dismissed a Japanese estimate that those Soviet payments to Japanese firms more than three months overdue totalled more than \$500 million. The amounts of money involved were relatively small, he said, but declined to quantify them.

He also ruled out a joint approach by Western creditor countries to put pressure on Moscow. However, the matter was probably being looked at by international trade bodies such as the Berne Union of export credit insurers.

## Turning point for Germany as Daimler-Benz blossoms

By Wolfgang Münch, European Business Correspondent

IN THE days of Detroit domination, what was good for General Motors was good for the United States, or so the saying goes. The same now appears to hold true for Daimler-Benz and West Germany.

Few companies and their chief executives can match the pre-eminence of Daimler-Benz, West Germany's flagship conglomerate, and Herr Edzard Reuter, its chief executive.

Herr Reuter, like many German bankers and finance directors, is on the verge of shedding Angst.

German Angst, in a financial sense, was, for example, expressed in the 60-year-old ban on futures trading until the end of last year.

But with the prospect of monetary union and reunification, a good deal of optimism has returned and so too, it appears, has the long-lost concept of "future."

Future Angst may also have been the reason behind West Germany's high propensity to save — for when things get bad — and its companies' cautious methods of accounting, as evidenced by unusually large hidden reserves — for when things get really bad. Today, things are looking really bad.

In the early- to mid-1980s, when Herr Reuter was Daimler-Benz's finance director, he made a habit of accumulating massive hidden reserves.

This created an image of slow and steady growth, when in fact, growth was advancing at a rather more substantial rate for most of the decade.

But now the situation is different. The company's annual results, due today, will show the strongest rise in net



Edzard Reuter: ready to shed West German Angst

profits ever witnessed in West German corporate history.

Net earnings are expected to rise to almost DM7 billion (£2.5 billion), after DM1.7 billion last time, as a result of a most extraordinary item. But operating profits are expected to fall.

The extraordinary credit consists of a revaluation of pension liabilities and depreciation write-offs to the tune of about DM5 billion.

Daimler-Benz says this will only bring it in line with international practice before the planned listing of its shares in London and Tokyo.

While few would argue that the change of accounting prac-

tice is worrying, it nevertheless gives an indication of some of the strains facing the company.

Mercedes-Benz, the car and truck maker and the company's largest and most profitable subsidiary, is expected to have suffered a fall in operating profits from DM1.4 billion in 1988 to less than DM1 billion last year.

This follows increasing pressure in the US from a move up-market by the Japanese and a fall in the dollar. There were also problems in the West German domestic market and lower sales of diesel cars. Last year, the company was criticized over

its takeover of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the aircraft manufacturer, which is not expected to contribute to profits for some time.

Although Deutsche Airbus wants the European aircraft consortium to operate profitably, Airbus's change of status into a public limited company remains many years away — even if the so far reluctant French partners begin to cooperate.

AEG, Daimler-Benz's struggling electronics subsidiary, is not making profits either. There is additional uncertainty over the recent \$1.15 billion lawsuit filed by General Electric of the United States against Daimler over its alliance with GE Technologies, one of GE's competitors.

This alliance allegedly contravenes an agreement between Daimler's MTU subsidiary and GE over the development of high-thrust aero engines.

With all these problems, it is paramount that Mercedes-Benz, Daimler's core business, continues to grow, which would allow Daimler's diversifications to be digested and justified, if only in the long term.

But there are fears that the company, keen to play at the top of the world's premier corporate league, may have grown too fast.

But then, of course, if things are bad for Daimler, they may be bad for Germany as a whole.

The country is also in something of a takeover mood, and about to revalue its national accounts, thereby exhibiting the "un-German" values of corporate machismo, risk-taking, diversification and growth for the sake of it.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM BANK OF SCOTLAND

## Another record year from Britain's "most admired Bank."

\*In a recent poll conducted by The Economist in conjunction with Loughborough University's department of Management Studies, Bank of Scotland was ranked as Britain's most admired bank. Clearly being admired is also good for business.

	1990	1989
Operating Profit	£215.0m	£178.4m
Pre-Tax Profit	£193.5m	£178.1m
Earnings Per 25p Ordinary Stock Unit	14.3p	13.8p
Dividend Per 25p Ordinary Stock Unit	4.55p	3.8p
Advances	£14,364m	£10,706m
Capital Resources	£1,538m	£1,279m

□ With Operating Profit up 21%, Bank of Scotland reinforces its position as one of Britain's most successful financial institutions.

□ Net ordinary dividend for the year increased by 20% to 4.55 pence per 25p Ordinary Stock unit.

□ Increased productivity, with greater volumes of business being processed through the same infrastructure, has reduced the operating expenses/income ratio from 56% to 53%.

□ Bank of Scotland's aim is to deliver a very professional service to its customers and continuing growth for long term investors.

**BANK OF SCOTLAND**  
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

For a copy of the Bank's Annual Report contact the Public Affairs Department, Bank of Scotland, PO Box 725, Orchard Brae House, 30 Queensferry Road, Edinburgh EH4 2UH. Telephone 031 343 7070



# Gloom deepens as receivers move in at building firms

By Angela Mackay

GLOOM permeated the housing sector after lenders called in receivers at Federated Housing and Stanley Miller Holdings.

Federated, a specialist builder for the first-time home buyer, based in Kent and Surrey, lost a month-long battle to sort out its finances when Barclays Bank refused to support the group. Spicer & Oppenheim has been appointed administrative receiver.

Mr Nick Lyle, the receiver, said the company had total debts of just more than £20 million. He said there had been some inquiries from purchasers interested in buying assets.

A main cause of Federated's problem was the company's joint venture with McAlpine to build 200 houses at Chessum, Surrey. It is likely that McAlpine will be forced to assume responsibility for the project under the terms of the agreement. Federated shares were suspended at 4½p last month.

Stanley Miller, the building contractor based in Newcastle, had receivers appointed late yesterday, hours after Mr Harry Midgley, the managing director, issued an optimistic statement about the sale of the business to two parties.

A group of banks, led by National Westminster, appointed Ernst & Young as receiver after negotiations to

sell the business broke down. Miller's shares were suspended this month at 20p. They fell sharply from 200p after a profits warning was issued in January.

Meanwhile, Merchant Manufacturing Estate Company, a USM-quoted property developer, reported a loss of £3.36 million for 1989, against a pre-tax profit of £3.13 million the year before. The company, previously run by Mr Paul de Savary, admitted to "judgemental errors" in its previous accounting methods which had inflated profits by £1.2 million from unsold flats.

Mr de Savary, half-brother of Mr Peter de Savary, the entrepreneur, resigned from MMEC in November. The

new management has since dismissed its main contractor and started to sell its development properties at a loss. MMEC's shares have fallen 84 per cent to 15p since they came to the market in 1988.

One bright spot in the market was Anglia Secure Homes, where an extraordinary meeting passed a resolution which shored up the group's finances. Commercial Union will buy 49.9 per cent of Haven Services, a developer of advanced care centres. Anglia will issue ordinary shares at 95p a share and make a one-for-two rights issue at 70p a share.

Times, page 26

## SIB gives details of payouts on failures

By Lindsay Cook  
Family Money Editor

THE Securities and Investments Board has published details of what compensation bills insurance companies and building societies could face when they join the investors' compensation scheme.

The insurance companies and other members of the Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organization will pay compensation in the event of a failure of one of their own members up to £27 million. An insurance policy has been taken out by the scheme to cover any investment losses over £25 million so other regulators will never have to pay out for Lauro members.

However, Lauro members would have to pay out 28 per cent of any losses above other regulatory organizations' compensation limits. Should a company regulated by SIB or the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers fail, taking more than £5 million of investors' money with it, then Lauro and other regulators would be called upon.

Lauro members would pay 28 per cent of the loss between £5 million and £25 million. Members of the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association would foot the first £19 million of members' losses and pay 20 per cent towards other losses.

The Investment Management Regulatory Organization would pay up to £18 million and 18 per cent of outside losses. The Securities Association will pay the first £46 million and 47 per cent.

## Greenbank's profits leap 131% to £7m

PRE-TAX profits at Walker Greenbank, the wallcoverings to healthcare and signs group which has seen extensive changes and a series of disposals, surged by 131 per cent to £7.12 million in the 53 weeks to February 3.

Group turnover grew by 7.2 per cent to £127.3 million. Earnings per share jumped by 112 per cent to 5.1p, and the final dividend is improved to 1.75p (1.25p), making 2.75p (2.25p) for the year.

## COMMENT

### Electricity generators: should Sid be told?

Wider share ownership is a concept which the City embraces in theory but which it finds distinctly unattractive and, more importantly, unprofitable in practice. The experience of dealing with the aftermath of the water authorities' privatization and the sorry performance of the shares since they hit the market, has merely hardened the view that, while Sid is great for politics, he is poor for business.

In the face of that, there are distinct signs that a campaign is beginning to persuade the Government, through its broking adviser, James Capel, that while it might just be tolerable to load the shares in the dozen distributors with perks and sell them to the private investor, the two generators are a different matter.

Soundings are now being taken to establish whether the generators should be sold by tender, a method of sale which de-selects the unsophisticated investor and tends to put the shares in the hands of investors who will hang on to them. Given that it will be difficult to provide incentives to buyers of shares in the generators, that is a reasonable avenue to explore.

However, no decisions have been taken and none are likely, especially given the tangled politics of privatization, for months. By the time the generators are sold in early 1991, the next general election will be within sight and the Government will not want to risk the charge of "selling cheaply to its friends in the City." At the same time, it does not want an army of Sids sitting on losses. James Capel will earn its corn if it manages to come up with the right answer.

## Luxury of top Marks

There could be a wearying inevitability about another set of excellent results from Marks and Spencer, but this year's announcement arrived on a day when retail sales were seen to be climbing again and City forecasts were largely wrong-footed, all staying below the £600 million level while the retailer came in with an increase from £529.0 million to £604.2 million.

Forecasts for the current year range between £655 million and £675 million pre-tax. With the shares up 4½p at 202½p, they sell on a deserved premium rating of 12.7 times prospective.

Lord Rayner, the chairman, seldom gives away much about current-year trading, but he relaxed sufficiently to enthuse about the effect on this year's

profits of the unseasonable weather and the Easter trading period, absent in the previous financial year. That month, the high street as a whole saw a 1 per cent rise in retail sales in April, after March's 1.8 per cent drop.

Marks had the unexpected benefit of pension charges almost £7 million lower and a sharp reduction in borrowings which saw interest costs fall from £21.6 million to £8.8 million. The group ended the financial year with gearing of just 16.6 per cent, even including its burgeoning financial activities. Unimaginable luxury in the retailing sector. Britain remains the engine room; gross operating margins edged ahead by half a per cent, while information technology will bring further benefits as it is increasingly introduced into food stores. But Canada remains a disaster, while Brooks Brothers in the US is still well below its full potential.

## Valuing valuation

Five years ago, chief executives believed their job was to increase a company's earnings per share and that the share price was not their concern. But attitudes are beginning to change in the wake of the acceleration of takeover bids, the rise of corporate raiders and the low rating of British companies' shares compared to potential foreign predators.

A survey of 200 quoted companies for plc U.K., a new publication by 3i, the development capital and buyout specialist, shows that more than four in five are much more concerned about their stock market valuation. Most still believe this is essentially determined by earnings per share growth, but a minority see a move away from pure earnings valuation.

They are not happy about it. Most appear to see themselves under the thumb of institutional investors and investment analysts — who take far too short a view. But the managers are learning to live with it. According to 3i, who have a benign vested interest, shareholder value will be the concept of the decade, leading to re-examination of previous acquisitions and lots of unbundling, divestment and concentration on core activities.

However, when asked how they thought they could best increase their undervalued share price, most finance directors pinpointed acquisitions and, after that, talking to investment analysts. More promisingly, from the investors' point of view, dividend policy also rated highly.

## Polly Peck sells ships for £141m

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

A CONSORTIUM of Norwegian companies has bought nine refrigerated cargo vessels from Polly Peck International for £141.5 million in cash.

Mr Asil Nadir's company took advantage of a healthier market for ship sales and expects the deal to cut its high gearing by about 20 per cent.

The ships, employed by Del Monte, a Polly Peck subsidiary, as part of its fresh fruit operations, will be chartered back for 10 years to maintain the operational strength of the Del Monte-owned and chartered worldwide fleet which consists of more than 30 vessels.

The Norwegian consortium was led by Kvaerner and Hafslund Nymcom with an investment group put together by Norse Partners.

Polly Peck confirmed that the sale proceeds would be used to reduce group debt, which, at the time of its £557 million acquisition of Del Monte last year, approached 100 per cent of shareholders' funds.

In January, the group also completed a £68.7 million deal for a controlling stake in Sansui, the loss-making Japanese electronics group.

Polly Peck said the latest deal would probably reduce gearing to 75 per cent and rein back the price earnings ratio from 12 to 9.



Calmer seas: Asil Nadir, chairman of Polly Peck, will use the sales to cut gearing

## The Guinness Trial

### Lyons 'told DTI of call to gag Roux'

SIR Jack Lyons, the financier, was pressed to use his influence to gag Mr Olivier Roux, the Guinness finance director, and prevent him talking about transactions made during the bid for Distillers, a court was told yesterday.

Sir Jack, when interviewed by government inspectors investigating the 1986 takeover, had told them that Mr Tom Ward, a former Guinness director, had wanted him to "curtail Olivier Roux talking too much", and had claimed that it would be in the interests of Mr Roux and Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chief executive, if Sir Jack got Mr Roux to "keep his mouth shut".

To transcripts of the interviews with Department of Trade and Industry inspectors read to Southwark Crown Court, Sir Jack said that he refused and contacted Mr Roux, who told him that

he had already given the facts to Sir David Napley, Guinness's then lawyer.

The court has heard that Sir Jack was a freelance advisor to the management consultancy Bain and Co, which employed Mr Roux, although he was seconded to Guinness.

Sir Jack told the inspectors that Mr Ward had telephoned him on December 8, 1986, seven days after the launch of the investigation.

"Ward was very concerned on the telephone that I should use my influence at Bain to curtail Olivier Roux talking too much," Sir Jack told the DTI.

He had told Mr Ward that he did not believe he would have any influence even if he were prepared to do so.

Sir Jack told the inspectors he received a £2.25 million fee from Guinness. He also told the DTI that he borrowed £3

million during the bid to buy 800,000 Guinness shares.

Asked if he had been pressurized by Mr Saunders into buying the shares, Sir Jack replied: "He is a high-pitch salesman. Let's face it, his encouragement is pressure. It's the same thing."

"And with the expression of optimism it looked to me as if this was going to be a very good investment."

Mr Saunders, aged 54; Gerald Ronson, head of Heron Corporation; Anthony Parnes, aged 44, a stockbroker; and Sir Jack, variously deny 24 charges, including theft, false accounting, and breaches of the Companies Act.

It is alleged that an illegal share support operation was staged to ensure victory for Guinness's bid for Distillers. The trial, which reached its 50th day yesterday, continues.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Spruced-up for Annabel

TRADING volumes, still only a fraction of what they were before the 1987 stock market crash, will take on a special significance today since as much as £100,000 could be riding on the back of them. In short, the City will be doing its bit to support Thames Television Day, which will culminate in a 27-hour broadcast of charitable fund raising activities from all over Britain on Thames Television on May 27 and 28. About 40 securities firms have each offered to stump up a penny for every 50 shares they trade, and an additional penny for every £1,000 of gits. "When the City last did something like this, two years ago, we raised more than £100,000, but volumes were much higher then," says Gill Ackers, from the Stock Exchange. Informed sources tell me that, regardless of volume levels, the smell of after-shave is likely to be particularly pungent — and Hermes ties omnipresent — on the dealing floors at James Capel, Salomon Brothers, Shearson, Warburg and Sanyo since those are the floors that one-time model Annabel Giles, ex-wife of pop star Midge Ure, will be touring, with a Thames camera crew in hot pursuit.

### Tale of two Fields

RANDALL Fields, beloved husband of the queen of cookies, Debbie, might not be so attached to the Holborn store bearing his wife's name as we suggested in "Tales of Old Holborn" on April 12. It

was not he who was a graduate of the nearby Polytechnic of Central London, but Randolph Fields, a well known commercial lawyer, who has nothing whatever to do with the cookie shop in question, nor any other such emporium. Our confusion arises from the fact that both the Mr Fields have been known as Randy, but Randolph is married to another lawyer, Fiona, rather than to Debbie. Our apologies to all concerned.

● SIGN in the window of a maternity shop in Exeter: "We carry everything but the baby."

### Settling in

ENJOYING a new way of life in the sun are two stalwarts of the Stock Exchange settlements department, Mick Mercer, one-time settlements director at Hoare Govett, and John Simmonds, ex-head of administration at James Capel. The pair have been retained jointly by the Stock Exchange and the Central Bank of Malta to advise on the

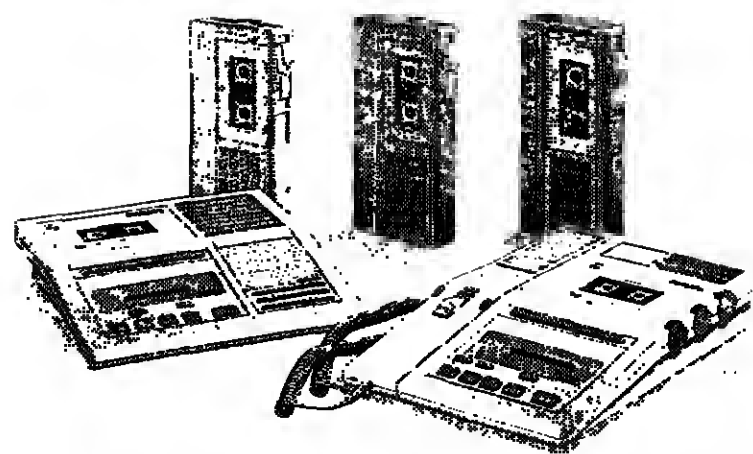
formation, later this year, of the Malta Stock Exchange. "I spend most of my time in Malta, while John, who still works two days a week as a consultant for James Capel, endeavours to keep me on the right lines from his base in the UK," says Mercer, aged 56. Both men are past chairmen of the Stock Exchange Office Managers Association and, following their involvement with the proposed Malta exchange, have been in great demand as a double act in a number of other emerging financial centres. "We are getting quite a few offers to help establish stock exchanges in Eastern Europe, from Governments or central banks," says Mercer. "Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia have already announced that they are setting up exchanges and Bulgaria is now considering it." As for Malta, he reports that they already have a building, that a Bill will be going before parliament there in five weeks time and that the Exchange should be operational within five months.

### Back to square one

THE problem with being a non-executive chairman of a company which needs turning round, is that eventually you work yourself out of a job. After 10 years as a director on the corporate finance side of Barclays Merchant Bank, Brian Cox took the chair at a number of former clients, including East Lanes Paper, Ashley Industrial Trust and the private Carlton Hotels (Bournemouth). But one by one, his charges fell victim to bids. The last to go was Camford Engineering, the car

Carol Leonard

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# Index rides crest of a wave to surge through 2,200 points

TWO waves of excitement from across the Atlantic sent shares in London strongly higher.

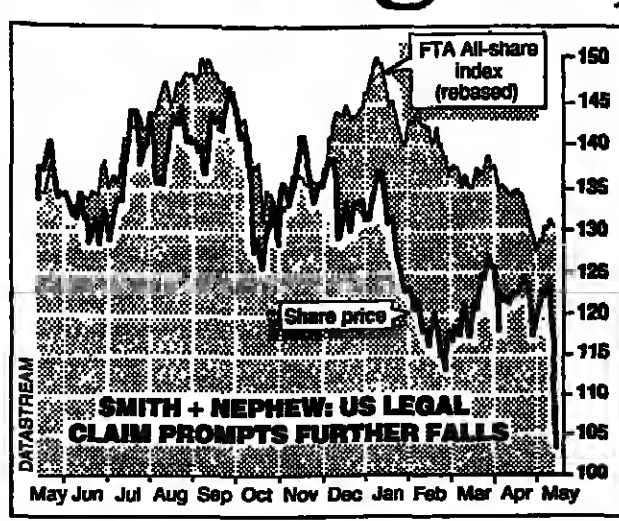
Dealers returning from the weekend break had their first chance to respond to Friday's 63-point rise on Wall Street. With yesterday's trading in Tokyo almost matching Wall Street's Friday gain, London had only one way to go — up.

The FT-SE index opened 28 points higher, breaking through the 2,200 level and stayed there as the market ignored figures showing that retail sales had grown by 1 per cent in April. But, just as the rally seemed to be running out of steam, Wall Street opened higher again.

A late surge saw the FT-SE 100 index moving strongly ahead again to close 38.6 points up at 2,214.5. The FT 30 closed 24.7 points up at 1,733.5.

With the factors behind the rally international in nature rather than domestic, it was the leading international companies which were the main beneficiaries.

A strong futures index was given much of the credit for the buoyancy of the market. Since the local authority elections on May 3, the FT-SE has put on almost 80 points and market-makers are now looking to cover positions. The June FT-SE 100 index future was trading at about 2,250 — a healthy premium to the real index. Actual buying remained light with dealing



volume reaching only 375.1 million shares. Among the leaders benefiting were ICI, up 20p at £11.37, Glaxo, up 22p at £24.40, and Wellcome, which closed 9p better at 637p. Unilever put up 20p to 667p.

Heading the other way were the shares in the Smith & Nephew healthcare group. They have been out of favour for some time, a trend which last week's first-quarter results did little to reverse as forecasts continued to be downgraded.

The company admitted last week that a damages claim was pending in America, but yesterday's news that an American court had awarded damages of \$83 million against its subsidiary, Smith & Nephew Richards, sent the shares sliding once again. They closed 5 1/2p lower at 106p.



Robinson: US damages

could find themselves with some explaining to do at today's annual meeting. Led by better-than-expected results from Marks and Spencer, the retail sector managed to shrug off the news that retail sales rose by 1 per cent in April. On another day, the figures might have been taken as an indication that Chancellor John Major's battle to curb spending was not yet won.

Marks and Spencer put on 4 1/2p to 202 1/2p on the news that pre-tax profits in the year to March had grown by more than 14 per cent to £604.2 million, encouragingly ahead of expectations of between £590 million and £595 million. Shop rose 16p to 460p, while Burton, a strong performer on Friday, gained a further 3p to 165p. Analysts

are looking for between £200 million and £210 million when the company reports this year. Raters rose 4p to 223p.

Followers of Mr Asil Nadir's Polly Peck International liked the look of a deal that saw the group recover £141.5 million of the £557 million it spent on acquiring Del Monte's fresh fruit operations. Nine refrigerated cargo ships are being sold to a consortium of Norwegian companies. Polly Peck's shares rose 13p to 419p.

Eurotunnel's shares shed 25p to 530p on confirmation that it would be issuing up to 392 million shares before the end of the year as part of its £2.5 billion restructuring plan. The warrants slipped 2p to 36p. BTR, where the Prudential now owns 4 per cent, rose 10p to 397p.

In the construction and property sectors, it was also a day for shuffling off bad news. News that both Federated Housing, suspended at 5p, and Stanley Miller, suspended at 20p, had been forced into receivership may well have started another round of price mark-downs.

In the event it did not, an indication of just how far both sectors have fallen already. Among the housebuilders, Berkeley Group stood out with another 7p rise to 160p. The increase means the shares have now put on 14p in two trading days.

Matthew Bond

## Holmes up to £3.6m at half time

By Jeremy Andrews

HOLMES & Marchant, the acquisitive design consultant which recently considered — and abandoned — bids for Charles Barker and Addison Consultancy, has turned in pre-tax profits 14 per cent higher at £3.64 million for the six months to March.

Holmes made only two acquisitions in the last 20 months and turnover rose by just 3 per cent to £30.7 million in the first half.

On the design side, profits rose by a fifth, while the sales promotion activities chipped in 10 per cent more when adjusted for the disposal of the US subsidiary in March 1989. Earnings per share rose by 8 per cent to 13.7p, slowed by a 4 per cent rise in the issued equity, and the interim dividend is to increase by 10 per cent to 3.3p. The shares rose 5p to 169p.

## Acquisitions help TMD rise 58% to interim £1.7m

By Philip Pangalos

PRE-TAX profits at TMD Advertising Holdings, the media planning and buying group, rose 58 per cent to £1.74 million in the six months to end-February.

Mr David Reich, the chairman, said about 70 per cent of the improvement in profits was due to acquisitions, with the remainder organic.

Group turnover was up by 43 per cent at £94.5 million. Earnings per share rose 20 per cent to 12.5p, and the interim dividend is improved to 1.8p (1.5p).

Mr Reich said the company's performance serves to underline the growing strength of the media advertising market. He said it is especially

meaningful when viewed against the background of an unstable British economy.

Mr Reich added that the continued strength of the group's largest company, TMD Advertising, which had a good first six months, had been backed up by some exciting contributions from the other four companies in the group.

Mr Reich concluded that the company is "benefiting from the downturn in the economy as more and more advertisers are attracted by the value for money performance the group's companies can offer."

The shares eased 7p to 281p.

## WORLD MARKETS

## Nikkei surges ahead again

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

SPURRED by the strengthening yen and a growing feeling among both brokers and investors that the worst is probably over for the Japanese stock market, Tokyo share prices climbed sharply once again.

The Nikkei index matched Friday's 531-point gain with another rise of 530.51 points to end the day at 32,042.65.

The weakening dollar, which dipped a further ¥0.80 to close at ¥153.35, has lessened fears of another jump

in Japanese interest rates and helped to revive confidence in both the strength of the Japanese economy and Tokyo equities.

Dealers said that foreign investors, who have tended to be particularly bearish on the Tokyo market's prospects, bought heavily yesterday.

Mr Kazuhiro Maekawa, the head of Japanese equities at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, said: "We even got orders from America. As the yen gains on the dollar, they

do not have to worry about losing money on the exchange rate." More and more brokers' analysts have switched from being bearish to being bullish about the Nikkei.

But having slumped swiftly at the beginning of the year, some feel that the market is now rebounding too quickly.

However, orders from investors who are ready to buy every time the market dips should continue to provide the market with a firm undertone.

## Blue chips in Sydney lifted by US rally

Sydney

THE All-Ordinaries index jumped 32.6 points, or 2.2 per cent, to 1,517.2 — its high for the day. The market achieved its largest single-day rise in more than two years to break through the technically important 1,500 level, lifted by the rally on Wall Street on Friday.

The rally was confined almost entirely to leading blue chips, with the All-Industrials index soaring 56.3 to 2,351.8. The Hang Seng index closed 15.98 higher at 2,976.44. The broader-based Hong Kong index rose 10.72 to 1,955.99.

Frankfurt — The DAX index fell 14.70 points, or 0.8 per cent, to 1,866.33. (Reuters)

## Profit-taking trims Dow

New York

THE Dow Jones Industrial average was up 6.75 points at 2,808.33 in early trading after briefly rising to 2,812.00.

Profit-taking pulled blue chips back after the Dow average rose above its record closing level of 2,810.00. (Reuters)

## ALPHA STOCKS

Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
ADT 3,200	CU 362	Lloyds 1,578	Sears 2,015
Alcatel 2,420	Cookson 2,420	Lloyds 1,578	Sears 2,015
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827

## RECENT ISSUES

Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
ADT 3,200	CU 362	Lloyds 1,578	Sears 2,015
Alcatel 2,420	Cookson 2,420	Lloyds 1,578	Sears 2,015
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827
Amstar 1,102	Courtauld 579	Lonrho 477	Shell 3,827

## Trump airline in \$85m loss

From John Durie, New York

MR DONALD Trump, the New York property developer, has losses totalling \$85 million for the 10 months he has had control of his shuttle airline.

Mr Trump last month put the shuttle, which runs between Washington, New York and Boston, on the market for \$600 million. But the losses will reduce his possible sale price and on present indications he will be lucky to break even on any imminent sale.

Forbes magazine recently downgraded Mr Trump's net worth from \$1.4 billion to \$500 million, figures disputed by Mr Trump who claims he is cashing up his empire to take advantage of real estate deals as the New York property



Trump: estimate disputed

market slumps further. There is also growing speculation that Mr Trump may sell one of his three Atlantic City casinos which are also not performing well. Mr Trump paid \$365 million to buy the air shuttle from Eastern Airlines and has spent another \$35 million on refitting the planes.

## WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily % chg	Yearly % chg	Daily % chg	Yearly % chg
The World (free)	735.1	0.9	-12.8	1.1	-7.9
EAFF (free)	140.3	0.9	-13.0	1.1	-8.0
EAFF (free)	129.4	0.1	-16.9	1.2	-11.2
EAFF (free)	128.2	1.1	-17.2	1.1	-12.2
EAFF (free)	739.4	0.0	-2.8	0.4	-3.0
EAFF (free)	158.0	0.0	-2.8	0.2	-3.2
EAFF (free)	513.0	0.4	-4.7	0.5	-0.5
EAFF (free)	1555.0	0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.7
EAFF (free)	248.2	0.4	-0.7	0.8	0.1
EAFF (free)	2978.7	2.0	-24.9	1.8	-17.2
EAFF (free)	4322.6	1.9	-25.3	1.7	-22.2
EAFF (free)	229.4	2.3	-13.8	2.1	-7.1
EAFF (free)	1896.9	-0.6	-27.8	0.3	-29.4
EAFF (free)	911.1	0.4	-7.5	0.7	-7.8
EAFF (free)	514.2	0.5	-14.4	0.7	-9.4
EAFF (free)	1306.2	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	-1.4
EAFF (free)	95.9	0.1	-16.8	0.4	-18.5
EAFF (free)	138.1	2.3	-7.4	2.6	-7.0
EAFF (free)	831.9	-0.8	2.9	-0.2	2.9
EAFF (free)	948.7	-2.2	3.4	-1.3	4.8
EAFF (free)	2267.8	0.5	-2.2	0.6	8.3
EAFF (free)	365.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	-0.1
EAFF (free)	4656.2	2.0	-28.1	1.8	-18.2
EAFF (free)	899.5	1.5	-5.9	2.3	-5.1
EAFF (free)	85.2	1.9	-7.3	2.2	-10.2
EAFF (free)	1615.9	0.8	20.4	0.9	21.8
EAFF (free)	281.4	0.7	20.5	1.0	21.8
EAFF (free)	1945.8	1.0	-2.5	1.0	-1.0
EAFF (free)	219.9	-0.4	-7.1	0.0	-8.6
EAFF (free)	1729.3	1.1	-1.4	1.3	-0.4
EAFF (free)	250.9	1.0	3.6	1.2	4.7
EAFF (free)	940.1	-0.9	2.8	-0.5	-2.9
EAFF (free)	142.8	-0.8	2.3	-0.4	-3.3
EAFF (free)	654.1	1.4	-9.3	1.4	-9.3
EAFF (free)	484.9	0.4	-3.8	0.4	0.3

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
May 5	May 16	May 16	August 1
Call options were taken out on: 14/5/90 Amber Day, Gaelic Resources, Holmes Properties, Lloyds Chemicals, Meca Leisure, Meekatharra Minerals, Tamaris, Tuskar Resources.			

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## PLATINUM

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1	Scott & New (aa)	Breweries	
2	Flours (aa)	Industrials E-K	
3	STC (aa)	Electricals	
4	Brantwaite	Industrials A-D	
5	Whitbread 'A' (aa)	Breweries	
6	Eurocopy	Industrials E-K	
7	Hammonson	Property	
8	Cable Wireless (aa)	Electricals	
9	Barclays (aa)	Banks, Discount	
10	Charter Cons	Industrials A-D	
11	Aus New Z	Banks, Discount	
12	THORN EMI (aa)	Electricals	
13	BAT (aa)	Tobacco	
14	EMAP	Newspapers, Pub	
15	Coakson (aa)	Industrials A-D	
16	Nat West (aa)	Banks, Discount	
17	Heywood Williams	Building, Roads	
18	Berkley GP	Building, Roads	
19	Rothmans, B' (aa)	Tobacco	
20	Reed Int'l (aa)	Newspapers, Pub	
21	GEC (aa)	Electricals	
22	British Gas (aa)	Oil, Gas	
23	Gesteonor	Industrials E-K	
24	Trافلان H (aa)	Industrials S-Z	
25	Ultrama (aa)	Oil, Gas	
26	Kleinwort Benson	Banks, Discount	
27	No-Swift	Industrials L-R	
28	Wessex Water	Water	
29	Cakor Gp	Oil, Gas	
30	Johnston	Industrials E-K	
31	Taylor Woodrow (aa)	Building, Roads	
32	Ladbroke (aa)	Hotels, Caners	
33	Scm Gp	Electricals	
34	Cleddons	Transport	
35	Low Group	Paper, Print, Adv	
36	Growthpoint Sec	Industrials E-K	
37	P & O Dtd (aa)	Transport	
38	Delta	Electricals	
39	Micel	Electricals	
40	Buets (aa)	Industrials A-D	
41	Unitech	Electricals	
42	BET Ord (aa)	Industrials A-D	
43	Mowlem (John)	Building, Roads	
44	Westpac	Banks, Discount	
45	Times Newspapers Ltd.	Daily Local	

**Weekly Dividend**

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of \$4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Week Total

## BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

Year	Country	Share of GDP	Year	Country	Share of GDP	Year	Country	Share of GDP
1979	USA	10.0%	1995	USA	9.0%	1979	USA	11.3
1980	USA	10.0%	1996	USA	8.9%	1980	USA	11.3
1981	USA	10.0%	1997	USA	8.9%	1981	USA	11.3
1982	USA	10.0%	1998	USA	8.9%	1982	USA	11.3
1983	USA	10.0%	1999	USA	8.9%	1983	USA	11.3
1984	USA	10.0%	2000	USA	8.9%	1984	USA	11.3
1985	USA	10.0%	2001	USA	8.9%	1985	USA	11.3
1986	USA	10.0%	2002	USA	8.9%	1986	USA	11.3
1987	USA	10.0%	2003	USA	8.9%	1987	USA	11.3
1988	USA	10.0%	2004	USA	8.9%	1988	USA	11.3
1989	USA	10.0%	2005	USA	8.9%	1989	USA	11.3
1990	USA	10.0%	2006	USA	8.9%	1990	USA	11.3
1991	USA	10.0%	2007	USA	8.9%	1991	USA	11.3
1992	USA	10.0%	2008	USA	8.9%	1992	USA	11.3
1993	USA	10.0%	2009	USA	8.9%	1993	USA	11.3
1994	USA	10.0%	2010	USA	8.9%	1994	USA	11.3
1995	USA	10.0%	2011	USA	8.9%	1995	USA	11.3
1996	USA	10.0%	2012	USA	8.9%	1996	USA	11.3
1997	USA	10.0%	2013	USA	8.9%	1997	USA	11.3
1998	USA	10.0%	2014	USA	8.9%	1998	USA	11.3
1999	USA	10.0%	2015	USA	8.9%	1999	USA	11.3
2000	USA	10.0%	2016	USA	8.9%	2000	USA	11.3
2001	USA	10.0%	2017	USA	8.9%	2001	USA	11.3
2002	USA	10.0%	2018	USA	8.9%	2002	USA	11.3
2003	USA	10.0%	2019	USA	8.9%	2003	USA	11.3
2004	USA	10.0%	2020	USA	8.9%	2004	USA	11.3
2005	USA	10.0%	2021	USA	8.9%	2005	USA	11.3
2006	USA	10.0%	2022	USA	8.9%	2006	USA	11.3
2007	USA	10.0%	2023	USA	8.9%	2007	USA	11.3
2008	USA	10.0%	2024	USA	8.9%	2008	USA	11.3
2009	USA	10.0%	2025	USA	8.9%	2009	USA	11.3
2010	USA	10.0%	2026	USA	8.9%	2010	USA	11.3
2011	USA	10.0%	2027	USA	8.9%	2011	USA	11.3
2012	USA	10.0%	2028	USA	8.9%	2012	USA	11.3
2013	USA	10.0%	2029	USA	8.9%	2013	USA	11.3
2014	USA	10.0%	2030	USA	8.9%	2014	USA	11.3
2015	USA	10.0%	2031	USA	8.9%	2015	USA	11.3
2016	USA	10.0%	2032	USA	8.9%	2016	USA	11.3
2017	USA	10.0%	2033	USA	8.9%	2017	USA	11.3
2018	USA	10.0%	2034	USA	8.9%	2018	USA	11.3
2019	USA	10.0%	2035	USA	8.9%	2019	USA	11.3
2020	USA	10.0%	2036	USA	8.9%	2020	USA	11.3
2021	USA	10.0%	2037	USA	8.9%	2021	USA	11.3
2022	USA	10.0%	2038	USA	8.9%	2022	USA	11.3
2023	USA	10.0%	2039	USA	8.9%	2023	USA	11.3
2024	USA	10.0%	2040	USA	8.9%	2024	USA	11.3

Year	Country	Share of GDP	Year	Country	Share of GDP
1993	Spain	10%	2002	Spain	9%
1994	Spain	10%	2003	Spain	9%
1995	Spain	10%	2004	Spain	9%
1996	Spain	10%	2005	Spain	9%
1997	Spain	10%	2006	Spain	9%
1998	Spain	10%	2007	Spain	9%
1999	Spain	10%	2008	Spain	9%
2000	Spain	10%	2009	Spain	9%
2001	Spain	10%	2010	Spain	9%
2002	Spain	10%	2011	Spain	9%
2003	Spain	10%	2012	Spain	9%
2004	Spain	10%	2013	Spain	9%
2005	Spain	10%	2014	Spain	9%
2006	Spain	10%	2015	Spain	9%
2007	Spain	10%	2016	Spain	9%
2008	Spain	10%	2017	Spain	9%
2009	Spain	10%	2018	Spain	9%
2010	Spain	10%	2019	Spain	9%
2011	Spain	10%	2020	Spain	9%
2012	Spain	10%	2021	Spain	9%
2013	Spain	10%	2022	Spain	9%
2014	Spain	10%	2023	Spain	9%
2015	Spain	10%	2024	Spain	9%
2016	Spain	10%	2025	Spain	9%
2017	Spain	10%	2026	Spain	9%
2018	Spain	10%	2027	Spain	9%
2019	Spain	10%	2028	Spain	9%
2020	Spain	10%	2029	Spain	9%
2021	Spain	10%	2030	Spain	9%
2022	Spain	10%	2031	Spain	9%
2023	Spain	10%	2032	Spain	9%
2024	Spain	10%	2033	Spain	9%
2025	Spain	10%	2034	Spain	9%
2026	Spain	10%	2035	Spain	9%
2027	Spain	10%	2036	Spain	9%
2028	Spain	10%	2037	Spain	9%
2029	Spain	10%	2038	Spain	9%
2030	Spain	10%	2039	Spain	9%
2040	Spain	10%	2040	Spain	9%

Year	Female	Male	Total
2000	103%	103%	103%
2001	103%	103%	103%
2002	103%	103%	103%
2003	103%	103%	103%
2004	103%	103%	103%
2005	103%	103%	103%
2006	103%	103%	103%
2007	103%	103%	103%
2008	103%	103%	103%
2009	103%	103%	103%
2010	103%	103%	103%
2011	103%	103%	103%
2012	103%	103%	103%
2013	103%	103%	103%
2014	103%	103%	103%
2015	103%	103%	103%
2016	103%	103%	103%
2017	103%	103%	103%
2018	103%	103%	103%
2019	103%	103%	103%
2020	103%	103%	103%

[illegible]

## Strong technical advance

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks.

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[illegible]

Year	Country	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
1975	Spain	144	145	+1	10.3	7.1	48.3
1976	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1977	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1978	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1979	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1980	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1981	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1982	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1983	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1984	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1985	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1986	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1987	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1988	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1989	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1990	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1991	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1992	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1993	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1994	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1995	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1996	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1997	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1998	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
1999	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2000	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2001	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2002	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2003	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2004	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2005	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2006	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2007	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2008	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2009	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2010	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2011	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2012	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2013	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2014	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2015	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2016	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2017	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2018	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2019	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3
2020	Spain	147	147	0	10.3	7.1	48.3

152	Veter	T-2	270	+4	71	5.2	12.9
167	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
178	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
181	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
193	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
194	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
195	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
196	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
197	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
198	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
199	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
200	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
201	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
202	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
203	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
204	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
205	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
206	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
207	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
208	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
209	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
210	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
211	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
212	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
213	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
214	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
215	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
216	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
217	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
218	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
219	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
220	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
221	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
222	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
223	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
224	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
225	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
226	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
227	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
228	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
229	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
230	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
231	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
232	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
233	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
234	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
235	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
236	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
237	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
238	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
239	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
240	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
241	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
242	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
243	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
244	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
245	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
246	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
247	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
248	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
249	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
250	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
251	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
252	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
253	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
254	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
255	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
256	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
257	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
258	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
259	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
260	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
261	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
262	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
263	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
264	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
265	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
266	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
267	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
268	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
269	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
270	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
271	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
272	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
273	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
274	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
275	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
276	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
277	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
278	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
279	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
280	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
281	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
282	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
283	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
284	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
285	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
286	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
287	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
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289	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
290	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
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292	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
293	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
294	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
295	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
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307	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
308	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
309	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
310	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
311	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
312	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
313	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
314	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
315	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
316	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
317	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
318	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
319	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
320	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
321	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
322	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
323	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
324	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
325	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
326	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
327	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
328	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
329	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
330	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
331	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
332	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
333	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
334	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
335	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
336	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
337	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
338	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
339	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
340	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
341	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
342	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
343	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
344	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
345	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
346	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
347	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
348	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
349	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
350	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
351	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
352	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
353	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
354	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
355	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
356	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
357	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
358	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
359	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
360	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
361	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
362	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
363	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
364	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
365	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
366	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
367	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
368	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
369	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
370	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
371	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
372	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
373	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
374	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
375	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
376	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
377	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
378	Wagoner	T-2	230	+4	71	5.2	10.9
379	Wagoner	T-2	230				

174	57	Prose	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
121	87	Prose	51	93	+2	..	..	..	64.3
575	413	Poems	540	620	..	..	..	..	..
417	336	Range	372	..	-2	..	..	..	..
506	426	Royal Data PS	456	..	+4	..	..	..	..
406	404	Shall (ps)	452	454	+11	24.5	5.4	14.1	..
203	160	Secrecion	188	190	..	..	..	..	..
235	151	Target, low P/P	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
395	317	Target, Corpse	307	313	..	..	..	..	..
395	317	Target, Corpse	348	351	+3	12.0	3.4	..	..
183	128	Wasteful	131	135	+1	..	..	..	..

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Interest payment passed i Price at suspension g Dividend an yield exclusive d Special Payment k Pre-merger figures Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights a Ex corp share split l Tax-free .. No significant data.



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Do	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	End	
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## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

Spot Silver: \$5.08-5.10 (E)

**UDON FINANCIAL FLITY**

# LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
T-SE 100						Previous open interest 24755					
Jun 90	2274.0	2284.0	2262.0	2282.0	6217		Three month ECU			Previous open interest 3718	
Jul 90	2274.0	2284.0	2262.0	2282.0	1019		Jun 90	89.25	89.40	89.20	187
Three Month Sterling						Previous open interest 16821	US Treasury Bond			Previous open interest 4533	
Jun 90	84.80	84.85	84.70	84.80	1965		Jun 90	91.48	91.52	91.47	36
Jul 90	84.80	84.85	84.70	84.80	12349		Three month US Treasury			Previous open interest 3943	
Three Month Eurodollar						Previous open interest 25184	Long Gilt			Previous open interest 2943	
Jun 90	91.20	91.25	91.15	91.20	7547		Jun 90	81.10	81.25	81.05	21
Jul 90	91.20	91.25	91.15	91.20	1567		German Govt Bond			Previous open interest 399	
Three Month Eurodollar						Previous open interest 17756	Jun 90	95.40	95.55	95.40	1
Jun 90	91.20	91.25	91.15	91.20	7390		German Govt Bond			Previous open interest 7357	
Jul 90	91.20	91.25	91.15	91.20	7390		Jun 90	93.70	93.90	93.57	20
							Sep 90	93.70	93.90	93.57	189

## COMMODITIES

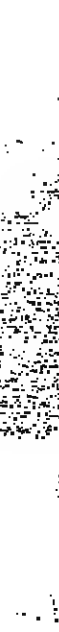
LONDON FOX										
pushed up	COCCA	AMT Futures				LONDON METAL EXCHANGE				
	May 892-360	Mar 893-948				Official prices/volume previous day			Rudolf Wolff	
	Jul 900-889	May 893-941				Cash	3 month	Vol	Time	
ES	Jul 900-889	Jul 900-889				Copper Dec A	1680.0-1695.0	1527.0-1528.0	725850	Irregular
	Dec 933-321	Vol 11993				Lead	495.00-496.00	490.00-491.00		Steady
	COFFE	AMT Futures				Spec Spec Ht	1910.0-1915.0	1710.0-1720.0	105475	Steady
Futures	May 896-905	Jan 897-671				Aluminum Ht	940.0-949.0	955.00-955.00	8355	Very Steady
Jul 90	896-905	Mar 898-635				Nickel	1532.0-1534.0	1554.0-1556.0	379550	Steady
Dec 954-57	Nov 849-157	May 704-095					8625-8950	8675-8790	10950	Easier
26 Jul 90	SUGAR	C Commodity				T (Cents per Troy oz. = 16 per tonne)				
26 Jul 90	POB	Vol 1639								
26 Jul 90	Aug 333-0-24	Mar 313.0-12.8				LONDON BEAT				
26 Jul 90	Oct 330.0-30.4	May 312.4-11.0				FUTURES (Aug)				
26 Jul 90	Dec 330.0-30.4	Vol 1639								
26 Jul 90	LONDON GRAIN FUTURES					WHEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION				
26 Jul 90	WHEAT close (C)	Vol 247				Avg's testbook prices at representative markets on 94				
26 Jul 90	112.25	121.25	90 114.70			Live Pig Contract				
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			Min	118.0	118.5	(kg/hr)	118.5
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			Open	118.0	118.5	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			High	118.5	119.0	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			Low	118.0	118.5	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			Close	118.5	119.0	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			Settle	118.5	119.0	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70							
26 Jul 90	117.75	121.25	90 114.70			Live Cattle Contract				
26 Jul 90	112.0-25.0	Oct 123.5-24.5				Min	118.0	118.5	(kg/hr)	118.5
26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Dec 126.5-29.0				Open	118.0	118.5	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Vol 1639				High	118.5	119.0	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Low	118.0	118.5		Close	118.5	119.0	GP (p)	118.5
26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Settle	118.0	118.5						
26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Vol 1639								
26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Vol 1639								
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26 Jul 90	122.0-23.5	Vol 1639								

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Hello, I'm a fare

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HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

(FOCUS)

A SPECIAL REPORT

# Polishing the gateway to Britain

Millions have passed through the original 1962 Heathrow building. Refurbishment has transformed Terminal 3, writes Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The first sight of Britain for tens of millions of air passengers arriving from every continent over the past 28 years has been Heathrow's Terminal 3, the building at the heart of the world's premier airport.

But so many people passed through since the original, Oceanic, building opened in 1962, that it became jaded and over-crowded. If first, or even last, impressions of Britain were to be of the best, the terminal needed a major face-lift, it was decided.

So BAA (the British Airports Authority before privatisation) invested £110 million in a refurbishment programme, which has now reached fruition and which should ensure that Terminal 3 remains a leading gateway to Britain and the world into the next century.

Terminal 3's part in the development of Heathrow did not begin until 33 years after Heathrow (originally known as the Great West Aerodrome) was opened for experimental flying. It remained a comparatively small airport until the Second World War, when the Air Ministry decided that an airfield with long runways to accommodate heavy bombers was needed close to London.

Work began in 1944 on a triangular pattern of runways. But the war had ended before it could be put to its intended military use, and a new civilian airport had to be found.

Those early airport planners hit on the concept of a runway pattern similar in design to a Star of David, one of the most successful and efficient ever devised, and the one which is still used. The first runway was completed by the end of 1945 and on January 1, 1946, a British South American Airways Lancaster bomber - a converted Lancaster bomber - took off on a proving flight to Buenos Aires.

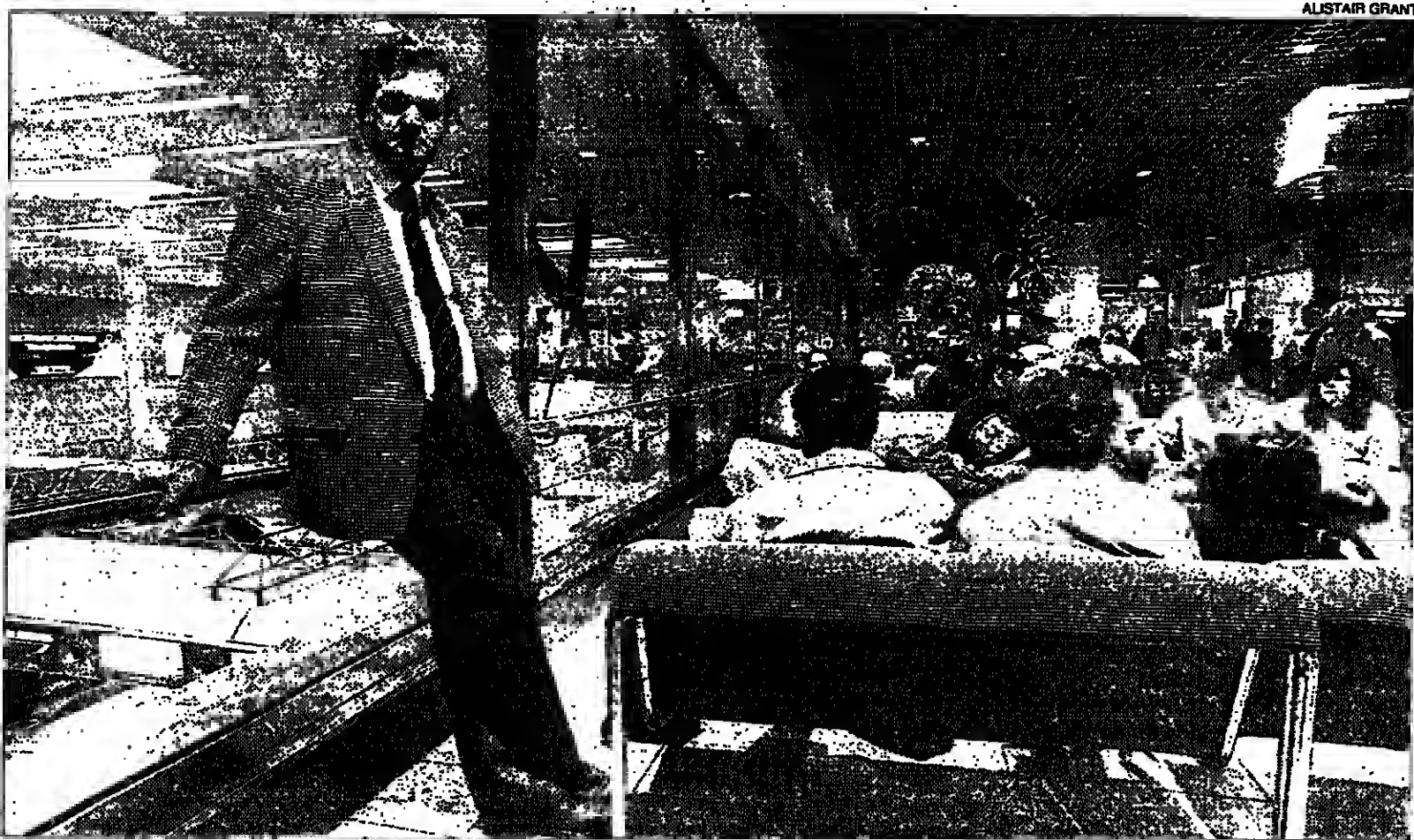
Heathrow, or London airport as it was first known, was formally opened on May 31, 1946, with tents and temporary terminal accommodation for the handful of passengers embarking on what was then a major adventure.

The permanent buildings which would eventually grow into the complex which we now know as Heathrow began in 1950 with a new control tower, a short-haul passenger building, which is now Terminal 2, and an administration block, the Queen's Building, for all the ancillary services.

When Northolt Airport, a few miles to the north, closed for general passenger work in 1954, the number of flights from Heathrow doubled, and by 1957 it was obvious that a big expansion of the central areas would be needed.

It was decided that a second short-haul terminal and a long-haul terminal should be built, along with a new cargo building. The layout was centred around the then revolutionary pier idea, with fingers radiating outward from a central gate.

The second short-haul terminal was opened in 1969 - six years after the long-haul terminal, called Terminal 3. At about the same time, it was planned to link Heathrow into the overall transport system of London by building the M4 motorway and extending the London Underground



I'm leaving on a jet plane: countless travellers since 1962 have probably sung that lyric to themselves while waiting in Terminal 3's boarding lounge

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from Hounslow West to the terminals by means of a 3.5 mile tunnel. After six years' work, this was opened in December 1977.

All these developments could still not keep up with the ever expanding demand, however, and in December 1979 the Government gave approval for work to begin on Terminal 4, which would increase the

number of passengers the airport could handle by eight million a year, and bring the airport's overall capacity to 40 million a year.

Now it appears that even that is unlikely to be sufficient, and yet another terminal - Terminal 5 - is being considered. Once further improvements to the road and rail access have received the go

ahead, and it has been decided how the enormous costs involved in removing the sewage farm on the site are to be met, a planning application is likely to be submitted by the airport's owners, BAA plc.

Throughout all these extensions, Terminal 3 also underwent some important changes. From the moment it was opened as the Oceanic Build-

ing in 1962 it catered for long-haul flights, but both arriving and departing passengers had to use the same building. Four years after it opened, it was obvious that far more space had to be created if passengers were to be handled smoothly and efficiently. It was also clear that Heathrow would be handling more Boeing 747 jumbo jets than any other airport in Europe and so, when Oceanic was renamed Terminal 3 in 1968, a new development programme was started.

A new building was added to deal with arrivals, leaving the original terminal solely for departing passengers. New aircraft taxiways were built and an extra 30 acres of aircraft parking stands were added for wide-bodied jets.

Now, after four years' intensive work, another phase in the constantly changing evolution of Heathrow has been completed. Once the last lick of paint has been applied and the terminal is in full use, up to 3,000 departing passengers and 3,200 arrivals an hour will be handled.

The latest technology has been installed and the whole building has been increased in size to make it the pride of Heathrow and a giant welcome mat for Britain.

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It was business as usual during the work

## On a wing and a prayer

ALTERATIONS as usual during business was the motto of Terminal 3 throughout its four-year refurbishing, during which 28 million passengers used the building.

According to Heathrow Airport Ltd (HAL), Terminal 3 was the only airport building of its size in the world to remain operational while undergoing such change. Just how far forbearance was stretched on occasions was seen by Peta Wright, who is manager of Terminal 3 for Heathrow Airport Ltd and whose association with the terminal goes back 13 years.

"It was by far the largest project we have undertaken," she said. "It was obvious that we needed to involve everybody in the planning stages from the start, because they were all going to be deeply affected by the work."

Demolition of the outmoded facilities and refurbishing activities continued throughout the day behind boardings, but when a completed section was ready to be commissioned, and the next section due to be worked on was to be boarded up, the work went on through the night, and involved what Ms Wright called "superhuman" efforts by the work teams.

"During the short time we had at our disposal through the small hours," Ms Wright said, "we had to change all the passenger routes, putting up new signs so that those arriving first thing the next day could still find their way; remove all the contractors' hoardings, and erect new ones; lay carpets; make sure we had the security right; and have the whole thing up and running by first thing in the morning."

"When the first passengers walked through, they usually did not even realize that anything had happened."

Keeping up the security guard during the work was a particularly challenging task. The Lockerbie air disaster happened during the refurbishing period, and the heightened security which followed posed fresh challenges for those in charge of the Ter-

terminal 3 project. The work involved hundreds of workers employed by dozens of different firms. All had to be closely screened before being allowed on site.

Ms Wright said that there was immense satisfaction in helping to achieve the smooth nocturnal transfer from a refurbished area to the next one due for completion. "Every trade imaginable worked closely together, from electricians to carpenters, from heating engineers to plumbers."

HAL's two senior specialists working on the Terminal 3 refurbishment, projects manager Paul Fox, and development manager Lisle Minns, kept in daily contact with the airlines to ensure that they were informed about what was going on. There were, inevitably, problems of noise, paint smells, and dust. Heathrow Airport Ltd invited trade union representatives to see the working areas so that they could appreciate the size of the undertaking.

"When we reached the last piece of the original terminal which was to be refurbished, we let the staff of the airlines which use the terminal into the area behind the hoardings and allowed them to demolish it," Ms Wright said. "They had a wonderful time breaking up the check-in desks and all the other fixtures and fittings, getting rid of their frustrations."

The last item in the programme was the refurbishment of the piers, down which passengers walk to the aircraft, and which were outmoded in design compared with the sparkling finishes of the reworked terminal building.

The official opening date was a final spur and the programme went into high gear. The last pointed plant was eased into place, the spotlights which highlight the plants focused, and remaining specs of builders' dust flicked away; just a few hours before the Government ministerial party was due to sweep up to the new-look terminal for the initiation ceremonies.

Arthur Reed



Peta Wright: big project



Tent town: the terminal's temporary accommodation and services during May, 1946

## Hello, welcome, and clearly a farewell to confusion

Arriving at a foreign airport can be a confusing experience, even for the most hardened traveller. So when D.Y. Davies Associates and Fitch RS were asked, in 1984, to redesign the interior of Terminal 3 they were determined to make the arrivals building light, airy and attractive, while making direction signs particularly clear and easily understood.

The number of signs was drastically reduced to overcome a phenomenon known as "sign blindness", which can strike when passengers are confronted by dozens of different instruction (Harvey Elliott writes).

Logic was important in enabling the passengers to follow an easy route through Immigration and Customs and to find their way to car hire desks, buses, taxis and the underground station.

The whole building, however, had first to be extended by 66 per cent from the original area of 7,470sq metres to 12,350sq metres. This involved a complex operation to ensure that all users were not inconvenienced while walls were knocked down, foundations laid, old desks and other equipment removed and replaced with the latest available machinery.

Designers put an end to the baggage nightmare and cure 'sign blindness' with a simple route through immigration control and Customs

Oversighting the whole operation were BAA's planning and engineering departments working with the Heathrow Terminal 3 project team, the management team and a range of contractors and sub-contractors.

It was the largest project undertaken by BAA and taxed everyone to the limits of their ingenuity and skill.

The new arrivals area includes a completely refitted baggage reclaim hall incorporating 11, rather than the original seven, new and larger reclaim units designed to make spotting and catching a particular case simple. Each slow-moving baggage "finger" is clearly marked with a large black-on-yellow number enabling passengers to identify the particular carousel containing their bags.

Because the area is one which passengers want to pass through as quickly as possible, it was decided to colour it largely white - bright, clean and clearly laid out for ease of use. Finishes to the surfaces were chosen to be hard wearing so that bags or trolleys cause as little damage as possible to the walls or floors.

The baggage-handling crews were also considered in the design with a new weather protected canopy to enable them to move the baggage containers from the aircraft to the reclaim areas with as little exposure to the elements as possible.

In the Immigration Hall there are now 50 desks, to prevent the bottlenecks which can so easily occur when a number of large aircraft arrive at once.

Some passengers arriving from parts of the world where potentially contagious diseases are prevalent have to be medically examined before they can be allowed into the country, and a specially equipped medical centre has been created where doctors can make their tests and diagnoses.

Once through Customs, it

was reasoned, passengers no longer wanted the sleek efficiency of the baggage hall but a more restful area in which they could plan the next phase of their journey.

Now the redeveloped concourse, complete with space for the meters and greeters to stand, has soft textures and colours to encourage passengers to stop in the 250-seater, self-service restaurant, which is open 24 hours a day, or to choose which car company they wish to rent from.

There is also a well-marked information desk and the all important transfer desk to enable passengers to switch flights from one airline to another efficiently. Passengers can also book a hotel room here.

The disabled have been catered for throughout, with wheelchair ramps and wide access points making progress simple and easy. They have also been provided with sophisticated toilet facilities, and the environment of the whole area is automatically controlled through a new heating and ventilation system developed by Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley. At last, after four years of intensive effort, arriving in Britain through Heathrow's Terminal 3 should prove trouble-free.

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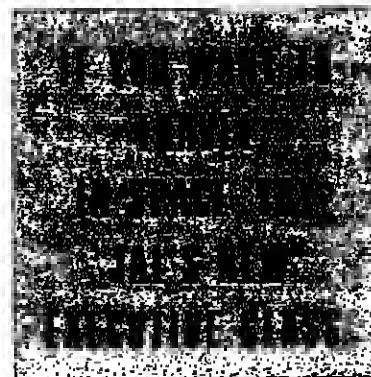
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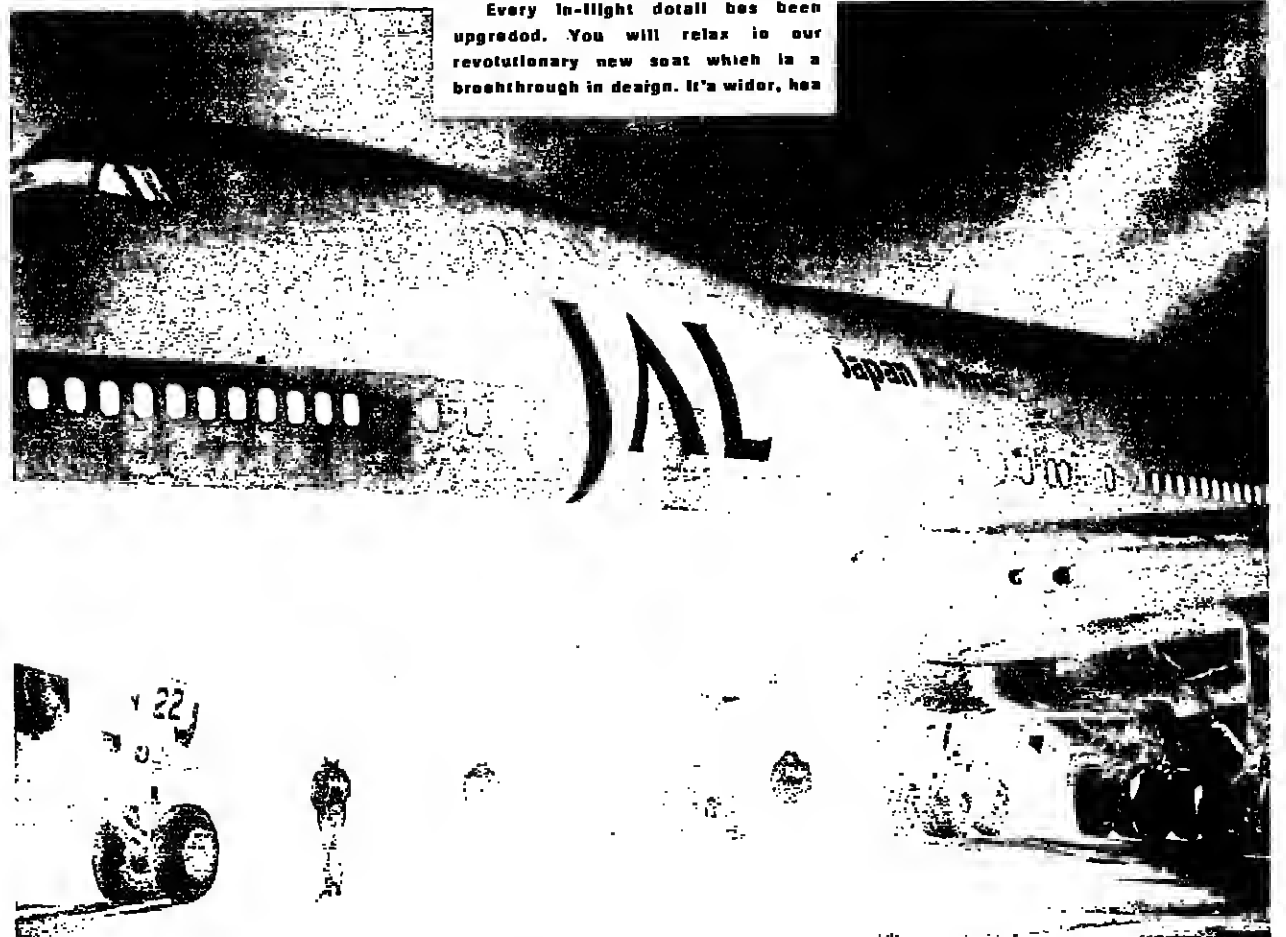
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Warm welcomes: passengers arriving at Heathrow, where there is a completely refitted baggage reclaim hall



JAL has introduced an entirely new class of service. It's available on non-stop flights from Heathrow to Tokyo. Every in-flight detail has been upgraded. You will relax in our revolutionary new seat which is a breakthrough in design. It's wider, has

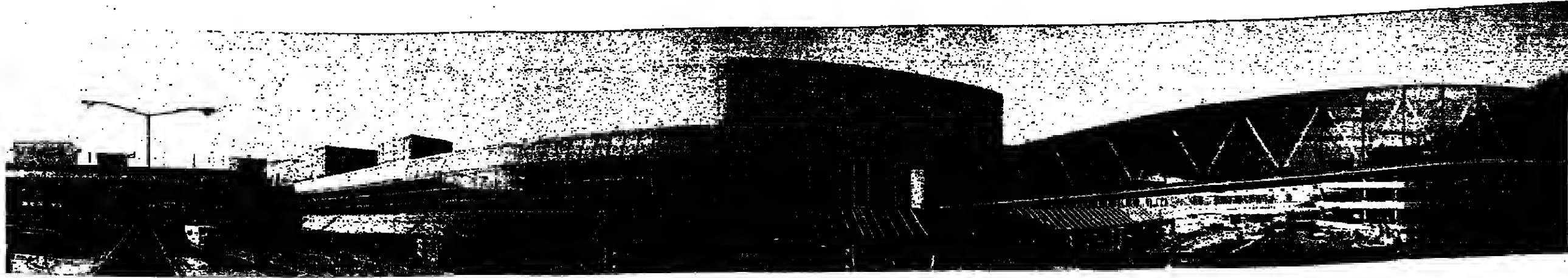


more leg room and reclines further than ever before. With a 2-3-2 seating arrangement you'll notice there's one fifth more space in the cabin overall. Together with some unique little touches - a new menu of European and Japanese dishes, newly designed china, and teal glassware - it all adds up to a world of difference.

JAL Japan Airlines



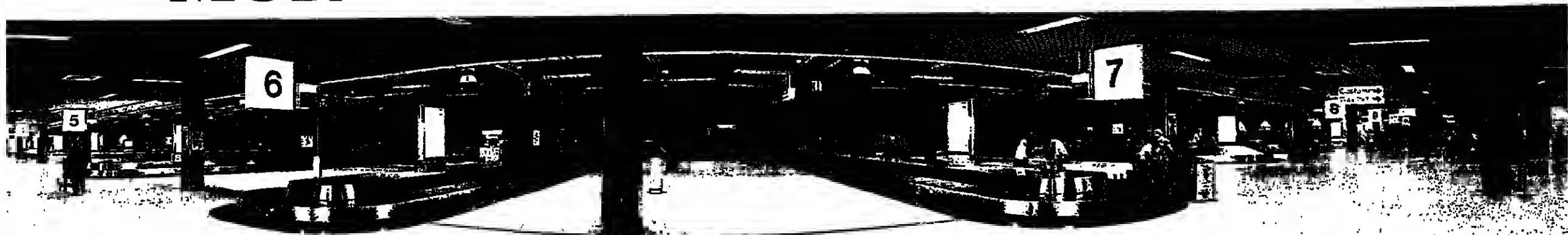
# TERMINAL THREE...REBORN



## MORE STYLE



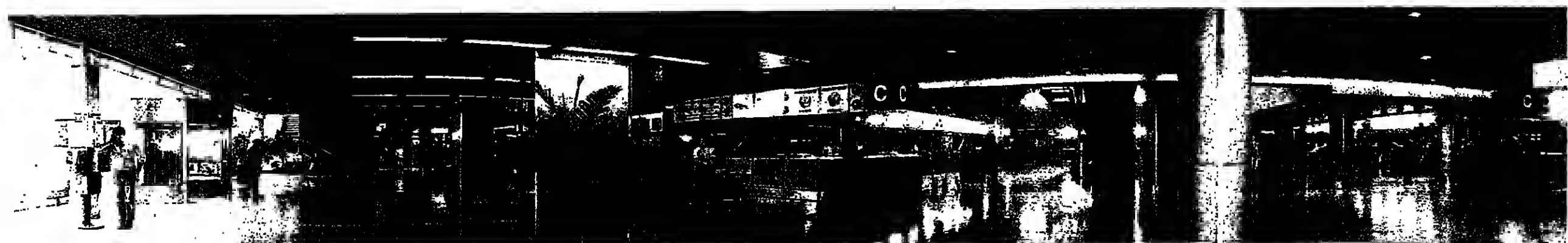
## MORE CHECK-INS



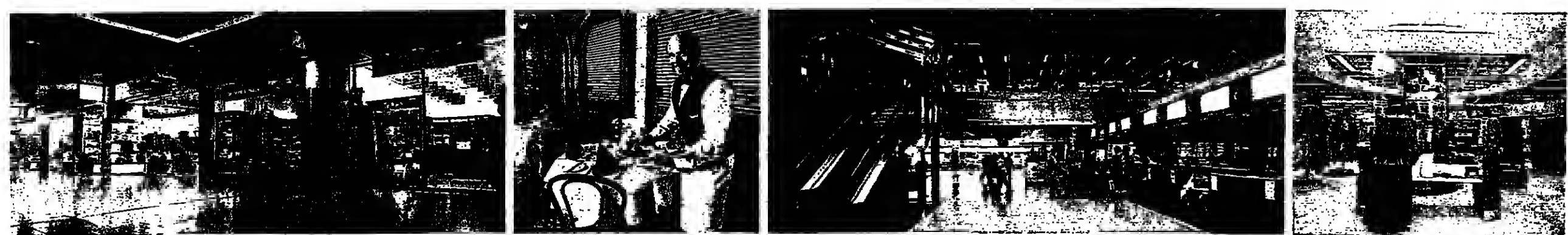
## MORE CHECK-OUTS



## MORE SPACE



## MORE INVESTMENT



## MORE EXPERIENCE

Heathrow's Terminal 3 has been transformed. For the last four years work has been going on behind the scenes and while over six million passengers per annum used the terminal during this project, few were aware of what was happening. Now, everyone will appreciate the difference.

We have spent £110 million enlarging the terminal and creating a spacious new environment to give you a better standard of service. There are more check-in desks, a brand new computerised baggage handling system and a larger baggage reclaim hall to help speed your journey.

You can visit Europe's largest Duty and Tax Free store, browse among a range of quality shops or relax in calm, comfortable surroundings.

All this has been achieved without closing the terminal. In fact it has been one of the most sophisticated projects ever attempted on a building as complex as Terminal 3.

We at BAA have the experience and commitment to build Britain's airports for the future. And, as the reborn Terminal 3 shows, to keep them ahead of their competitors.

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FOCUS

3/ HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

# Not just cosmetic changes to an old, faithful system

**T**he most complex and challenging development within the new Terminal 3 was extending the departures building by 8,900 square metres, to make it a third as big again.

Keeping the six million passengers a year flowing through the area while workers ripped out the old and installed the new was an engineering and organizational problem of mind-bending proportions (Harvey Elliott writes).

The project was split into four phases to ease some of the complexities. The first phase involved rebuilding the northern end of the departures hall and extending the southern end to provide modern check-in facilities in two areas, known as cul-de-sacs while leaving the other three available for use.

As the new desks were installed, so too was a new baggage system, with stairs and lifts. The Duty and Tax

**The complex refurbishment was in four stages to minimize some of the disruptions**

free shop was extended, new toilets provided, baby-care rooms created, and facilities for the disabled introduced throughout the building.

Phase two moved on to a third check-in area, produced additional seating and flight departures information boards together with new restaurants and bars.

Phase three concentrated on a fourth check-in area, again by providing hi-tech desks, toilets and baby-care facilities.

Phase four involved finishing off the last of the five cul-de-sacs and completely refurbishing the transfer

lounge and seating areas. Now the bright, modern area has 134 sophisticated check-in desks and five purpose-built departure baggage systems, equipped with the world's first optical character recognition (OCR), fully automated baggage sorting system.

With the new system, each item of baggage is tagged at check-in with a coded label and placed on a conveyor belt taking it past a video camera. The cameras search for the special label and the scanned information is read automatically by a computer which operates a sophisticated system of pushers to direct the bag to one of eight collection belts in each loading area.

The equipment is capable of handling up to 60 items per minute for each baggage line, in addition to improving the accuracy of baggage sorting and, therefore, ending the problem of passengers occasionally arriving in one city while their bags are in another.



Hi-tech Heathrow: Terminal 3 has 134 sophisticated check-in desks and five purpose-built departure baggage systems

The main aim of the new design, however, is to ensure that passenger flow is smooth. Four large revolving doors, designed to accommodate passengers with baggage trolleys, dominate the entrance to the building. Inside, five escalators and stairs link the ground floor with the first floor and are complemented by lifts and ramps to help those with either large cases or disabled people in wheelchairs.

There is even an "induction loop" point, which the hard of hearing can operate to obtain the latest flight information, as well as passenger showers. The outside of the building is impressive in its new blue and grey glazed panelling, while the overall colour scheme inside is low key to make advertising hoardings, shops and information signs stand out.

large areas of the first floor in the departures building to give an added feeling of space in what used to be a very cramped area with low ceilings. This has been achieved by the use of toughened, bullet-proof glass and by relocating specific high-risk areas away from those parts of the floor overlooked by balconies.

The most up to date electronic hand baggage security checks have also been installed, and airlines and the Department of Transport are co-operating in developing the best method of checking all hold baggage.

One important method of recovering some of the £110 million invested in the new building is through concessions for retail outlets, bars, restaurants and duty-free sales.

As well as two money-changing bureaux, there are clothing shops, a drugstore, bookstore and, in the departures area, a Harrods food hall.

On the first floor of the departures building, some of the most famous names in the high street have opened shops in The Boulevard, an elegant and extensive shopping area open to all travellers and visitors between 7.30am and

9.30pm hours every day of the year.

Landside, there are now bars, cafes, self-service restaurants and a carvery, while once through the new passport and security control area the Tax and Duty Free shop—extended from 780 square metres to 1,830 square metres—is now the largest in Europe.

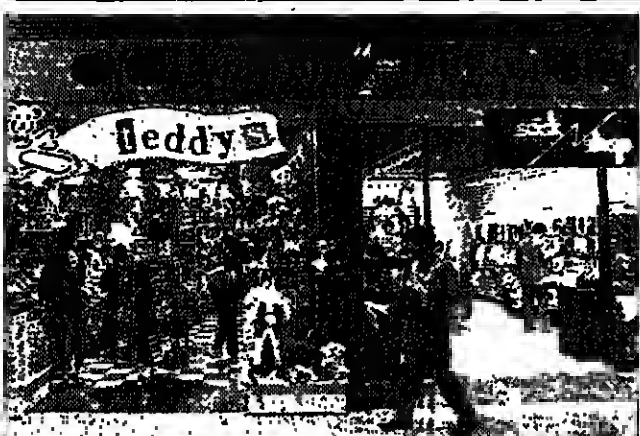
The redesigned departure lounge includes improved seating areas, new toilet facilities with showers and first-class lounges for individual airlines to pamper their best paying customers.

After design work began in earnest in 1983, hundreds of different fabrics were studied for the seats. Hard wearing, neutral-coloured carpets were introduced to create a relaxed atmosphere in what is often one of the most stressful areas for passengers awaiting flights.

With air travel set to double within the next 12 years, almost everyone in the aviation industry is worried that the infrastructure will simply not be available to handle the vast increase in passengers.

But at least the six million passengers a year who fly from Terminal 3 on the 30 airlines providing direct flights to more than 75 international destinations, will not be able to complain about the efficiency of their short journey from the door of the departures terminal to their aircraft, nor about the facilities they will find in the refurbished departures building.

## AIRPORT SHOPPING



Final fling: long-haul passengers have time to shop

## Last-stop shop steps up the earning power

BRITISH airports generally get half their annual income from aircraft landing and handling charges, and the other half from commercial activities, such as duty-free shops, catering, currency exchanges, car-hire, advertising sites and car parks.

With airlines kicking against proposals to raise landing charges, the trend is for the commercial side to play an increasingly important role in the financial health of airports, and the refurbished Terminal 3 will make a significant contribution to this trend (writes Arthur Reed).

Planned into the new layout is a glittering array of boutiques, restaurants, and bars, mostly up-market in their appearance and the goods which they offer, and all primed to try to extract the remaining pounds from the pockets and handbags of travellers.

Before deciding on the types of shopping and other commercial facilities which it would provide in the new Terminal 3, Heathrow Airport Ltd surveyed the social profile of the passengers, on the basis that different races react in different ways when faced with the lure of duty-free goods (the Japanese are reckoned to be the biggest spenders, the British the smallest).

The fact that the terminal deals almost exclusively with long-distance flights, for which passengers tend to report far earlier than for the short/medium-haul flights, which depart from Terminals 1 and 2, meant that most travellers had more time to kill before their flights.

The need was, therefore, for plenty of room in which to circulate. This was built in, but is already under pressure during the peak times of activity at Terminal 3. Unlike the short-haul terminals, which are busy throughout the day, Terminal 3 is what Heathrow Airport Ltd terms "peaky", with a major inflow of passengers as the wide-bodied jets arrive between 5am and 11am after long, overnight flights, and the major outflow starting late in the morning as those airlines are turned round, and begin their journeys back down the routes.

Shops in The Boulevard, a long mall on the first floor of the departures building, are open between 7.30am and 9.30pm every day. This

facility is on the landside of departures—that is, before passport control and security screening—and is open to all travellers and the meeters and greeters (there are often as many as 10 of the latter to each arriving passenger in Terminal 3). In addition to shops, The Boulevard has a bank and a pharmacy.

Airside—the other side of passport control and security—the terminal has what the airport operators claim is the largest tax and duty-free shop in Europe, with products ranging from champagne to brandy, from cameras to pearls, from cigars to cosmetics, at prices claimed, but disputed, to be less than those in the average British high street.

The duty-free shop should be a long-term, high-revenue producer for the airport's balance sheet. Since by far the largest proportion of services from Terminal 3 are international, they will not be affected by the ban on duty-free sales within the European Community.

**'The terminal has what the airport operators say is the largest tax and duty-free shop in Europe'**

post-1993—as will be the case in Terminals 1 and 2. Heathrow Airport Ltd has already gone a long way towards providing non-duty-free concessions against the day when duty-free income is severely cropped.

Nor is the inner man or woman forgotten in Terminal 3, with eight restaurants and bars. The most sumptuous of these is the Carvery, offering traditional British fare, and with a comprehensive wine list.

Then there is the Cricketer's, with self-service from a pasta and pizza bar, the West End buffet/burger bar, the attractions of which are advertised as including "the great English breakfast", the Fresh Approach/Cheers bar, with hot and cold continental dishes, the Orangery, offering cold snacks and a full range of beverages, and the Sushi, which, as its name indicates, offers Japanese-style food, prepared by the flight caterers to Japan Air Lines, and British Airways' Concordes.

There are two other bars, the Raffles in the departures building, and the Pavilion, in arrivals.

Also in the arrivals area is an array of lifelines for the jet-lagged visitor to Britain—airport and airline information desks, car hire companies and hotel booking kiosks. The buffet is open 24 hours a day.

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## 4/ HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

## FOCUS

Regardless of an airline's size, each demands top-quality facilities, writes Harvey Elliott

## Big and small want the best

Of the 30 airlines which operate from Terminal 3, 28 are national flag carriers. They serve 75 destinations, in every continent, with about 3,000 people arriving and departing at peak times. They range in size from the big, such as Qantas, Singapore or Pan Am, to the tiny, such as Air Mauritius or Ghana Airways.

Whatever their size, the airlines expect the terminal to provide the best facilities for their passengers, including space for the meeters and greeters, car parking, coach and train services.

They keep an eye on developments through the Airline Operators' Committee, which was set up to voice their concerns and to try ensure that BAA puts their interests first.

Naturally, they were somewhat concerned when they heard that Terminal 3 was to be refurbished, and feared that the services would be jeopardized, at least temporarily. They held an almost endless series of meetings to coordinate the project with BAA, the design consultants and the builders to ensure that they suffered as little as possible during the construction work.

During the past four years they have put up with temporary arrangements and the noise of drilling and hammering, but not one of their flights has had to be cancelled as a result of the disruption, and some six million passengers a year have been able to fly through the terminal, and 12 million friends and relations have been able to meet and wave goodbye. Now they are ready to take advantage of the completed work with its 134 check-in desks equipped with the latest technology, five new departures baggage systems with an automated sorting system capable of handling 60 items a minute for each baggage line, and facilities for the stringent security checks which are now an integral part of airline operations.

Every airline operating a long-haul service is seeking the most advantageous and popular take off and landing "slot" for its passengers.

Ideally, airlines like to get them on board some time in the evening, give them dinner and then turn the lights out while they either sleep or watch the in-flight film. This can then be followed by a few



Lounge luxury: Terminal 3's TWA Ambassador Lounge. Heathrow's busiest day recorded 1,160 aircraft movements

hours of rest, followed by breakfast and preparation for landing early in the morning.

This means, however, that all transatlantic services aim to arrive at Heathrow at about the same time, putting enormous pressure for a few hours on air traffic control — particularly over the Atlantic approach in Scotland — and the airport's runways and terminals.

Between about 6.30 and 9.00am, the terminal's 3,000 staff have to be at their brightest and best. It is a time when every available immigration desk is pressed into service and when competition for landing slots is at its height.

Responsibility for sorting out which airline lands at what time remains in the hands of the Heathrow Scheduling Committee, a voluntary arrangement among airlines which results in some fascinating "horse trading" as dozens of different airlines make their individual cases for the best times both of arrival and departure. Often it appears, in advance of these meetings, that arranging for each of the aircraft, landing every two minutes in an endless stream, to be found room in the crowded schedules is an impossibility. Yet it is always somehow organized to everyone's near satisfaction.

No sooner have the aircraft landed than they are being prepared for the turn round to fly back to their home destina-

tions. Armies of cleaners and maintenance staff are on 24-hour-a-day stand-by, ready to turn the cabins from rubbish-strewn tubes into pristine welcoming rooms for the next batch of passengers, and to ensure that the aircraft are in full working order.

Terminal 3 can accommodate hundreds of Business and First Class passengers in many lounges reserved for specific airlines. Saudia, for example, has the Al Furzan Lounge, TWA the Ambassador's Club, Pan Am the Clipper Club, Air India the Maharaja Lounge and JAL the Sakura Lounge, all of them designed to present

the image the airline desires. British Airways operates another lounge for other airlines, ensuring that passengers prepared to pay the premium fares are given free drinks in an area in which they can relax, be called for their flights and provided with telephones for last-minute calls.

The airlines are responsible for their own baggage handling and delivery, sometimes contracted out to specialist handling agents at the terminal. They do, however, rely mainly on BAA to provide security searches of passengers and hand baggage, although a number of airlines, particu-



Aussie bound: first-class Qantas lounge in Terminal 3

## Flight users kept in mind in upgrading

Terminal 3 was refurbished after extensive consultation

More than six years of intensive planning went into the Heathrow Terminal 3 refurbishment project. June 1983 saw the first outline drawing of the project, and as the work progressed, Heathrow Airport Ltd (HAL) held monthly meetings for representatives of all the companies involved, from the contractors in the airlines, from Customs and Excise in those who have the concessions for the shops and restaurants (Arthur Reed writes).

In addition to the monthly meetings, others were convened at short notice on occasions between HAL and the operators when the noise of building work and the dust became too much for their staff. HAL organized breaks in the work at peak check-in times.

The job was planned in sections, with giant slices of the building, running from the road outside through in the area where the airlines park, closed off in turn behind hoardings as the demolition gangs moved in.

This was an light, cosmetic job. Each section was gutted from roof to floor before the task of restoration began, including the installation of new lifts, escalators, and stairs, walls, floors, and ceilings. Each of the many different trades involved had to be carefully phased in at the planning stage.

In all, seven main sections in Terminal 3 were treated in this manner — four in the departures building, three in arrivals.

Heathrow Airport Ltd took the views of the airline users into consideration, and many of the ideas which the airlines produced are incorporated in the new building.

The airlines were asked, for instance, what type of baggage-sorting system they would like to see installed. When they opted for the advanced Super-Visum OCR (optical character recognition) system, a party of Heathrow Airport Ltd and airline representatives flew to Dallas, Texas, to see a version of the system working there.

The Terminal 3 redevelopment team consisted of: the BAA planning and engineering departments; the Heathrow Airport Ltd Terminal 3 Project Team; Terminal 3 Management Team, D.V. Davies Ltd (project architects and lead designers); AMEC Projects Ltd (managing contractors).

Also represented: British Airports Services Ltd (consultant designers and quantity surveyors), John Herbert and Partners (consultant interior designers), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant structural and civil engineers, departures building), A. Hunt Associates (consultant structural and civil engineers, arrivals building), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant heating and ventilation engineers, departures building), Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley (consultant heating and ventilation engineers, arrivals building), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant electrical engineers), David Humble Associates (catering consultants).

The revived Terminal 3 now takes its place in BAA plc's overall plan for the London airports, embracing Heathrow, Gatwick, and Stansted. The three can be seen as complementary to each other in serving the south-east of the country, and further expansions of terminal capacity may be expected at Heath-



Paul Fox, projects manager, Terminal 3

row and Stansted. A new terminal building for Stansted airport, capable of handling eight million passengers a year, is now well advanced, with outline planning permission to expand up to 15 million passengers a year.

The new facility has a railway station underneath it. Trains being specially built for the service will cover the 36 miles between the terminal and the Liverpool Street terminus in London in 41 minutes at a top speed of 100mph.

Gatwick's two terminals are already linked to London's Victoria station by the Gatwick Express train service, while Heathrow Airport Ltd has plans for a 100mph rail link to connect the three terminals in the central area at Heathrow, and Terminal 4 on the airport's southern boundary, with Paddington station, London.

This plan calls for a spur to be built from the main West of England rail line, running into underground stations at the airport through a tunnel for most of the way.

As in the case of Stansted, special rolling stock is to be built, designed to cover the journey from Paddington to the Heathrow central area in 16 minutes.

The next terminal building at Heathrow likely to be redeveloped is Terminal 2, the original facility of this kind to be built when Heathrow was developed after the Second World War, and now some 40 years old.

Extensive refurbishing work on Terminal 2 has been carried out over the years, but the building is outmoded, and the airport planners would like to see it replaced by a modern construction.

Such plans are, however, bound up with the long-term development of Heathrow, and particularly with the wish by both Heathrow Airport Ltd, and British Airways, to see the Perry Oaks site, at the western end of the airport, developed as a terminal capable of handling 30 million passengers a year.

At 300 acres, Perry Oaks is as big as the central area containing three terminals, but it currently accommodates a sewage works, which would have to be cleared and re-sited. The wisdom of developing Perry Oaks as a new terminal would be both contested at a lengthy planning inquiry, largely on grounds of its impact on the environment, and if permission was finally given, it is unlikely that the new facility could be open before the end of the century.

Terminal 2 would be closed if Perry Oaks was developed, making the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow, rather than number 5. The enormous capacity of the new facility would enable British Airways to move all its services into one terminal, instead of having them spread over two, as now.

## A sophisticated system should speed up baggage handling

## Battling long luggage lines

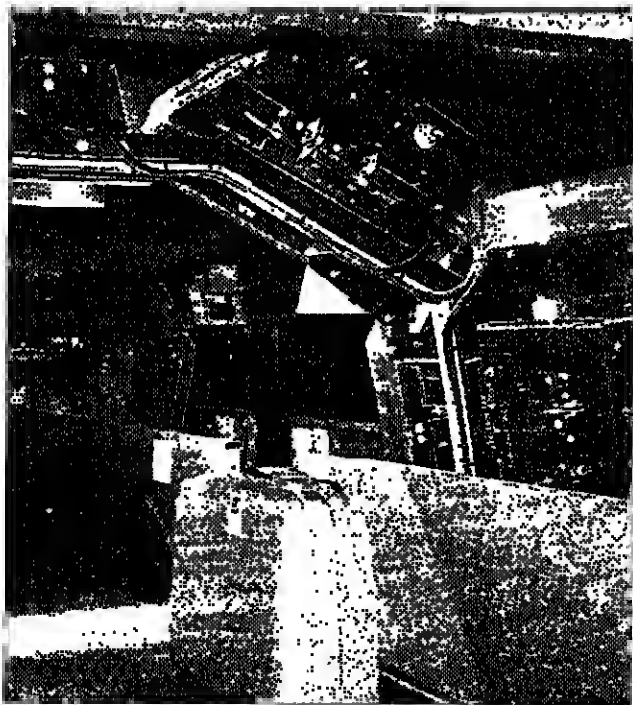
A new and highly sophisticated baggage-sorting system installed at Terminal 3 should speed up the movement of luggage, and result in fewer pieces going astray.

At the centre of the system is a device called optical character recognition (OCR), which is able, though the use of video cameras and a computer, to "read" the codes of the destination airport label attached to luggage at the check-in desks (Arthur Reed writes).

As each item moves on a conveyor belt from check-in to the baggage-sorting area, the cameras search for its label and, having found it, relay this information to the computer. This then activates devices which sort the pieces on to one of eight collection belts.

Before the bags are loaded on to the aircraft, the labels are checked by staff to make sure that the computer has done its work correctly.

OCR was developed by BAE Automated Systems, of Dallas, Texas, and Heathrow is claimed to be the first airport outside the United States to install such a system. One great advantage of the



In the bag: OCR is the best baggage checker in the UK

OCR computer is that it is able to understand hand-written baggage labels.

Again, according to Heathrow Airport Ltd, OCR is greatly reducing the time taken for sorting baggage, so

helping airlines to achieve prompt departures of flights. The system can cope with 60 items of baggage a minute in each check-in area, and this speed of operation is helping to streamline the transfer of bags between connecting flights.

The luggage collection hall has been considerably extended, with 11 carousels instead of seven. At the same time, the space between the carousels has been widened to make it easier for the 400 passengers from a fully loaded jumbo jet to identify and pick up their individual cases.

## Bag and baggage

WHEN working flat out, the luggage-sorting system in Terminal 3 could be handling as many as 600 items per minute, from the five check-in areas, each of which has two baggage lines (Arthur Reed writes). This high capacity is necessary because passengers on the long-distance flights which operate out of and into the terminal generally carry far more luggage than those flying on short and medium-distance flights.

Routes through the terminal for those with heavy cases have been carefully planned by Heathrow Airport Ltd. Entrance to the departures building is through massive revolving doors, powered so that it is not necessary to push them, and big enough to accommodate passengers with fully loaded baggage trolleys.

After picking up their luggage from the belts in the arrivals building, passengers are able to load it on to trolleys, and to push them, without meeting any steps, through the Customs and Immigration halls, and right out to kerbside.

Space has been set aside for the devices needed to enforce the heightened level of security which governments are now demanding. By order of the United States Federal Aviation Administration, the two US carriers using Terminal 3, Pan Am and TWA, are already X-raying the hold baggage of their passengers before they check in. The remainder of the airlines using Terminal 3 are expected to follow suit in the near future.

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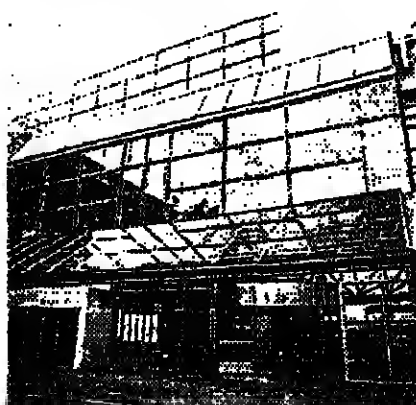
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THE RUNWAY TO EUROPE



Continued from page 21

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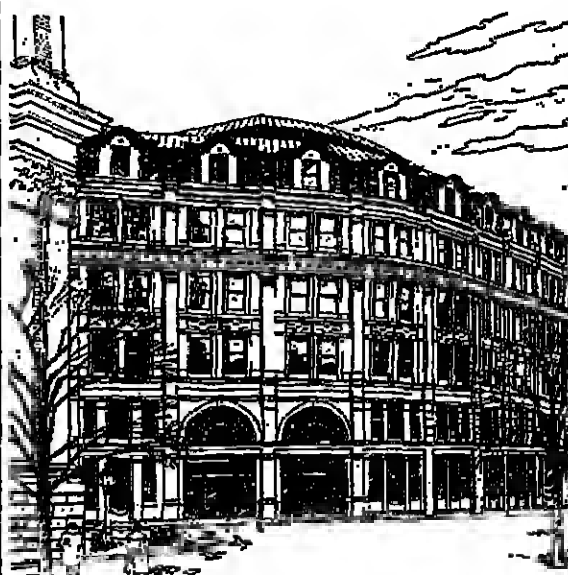
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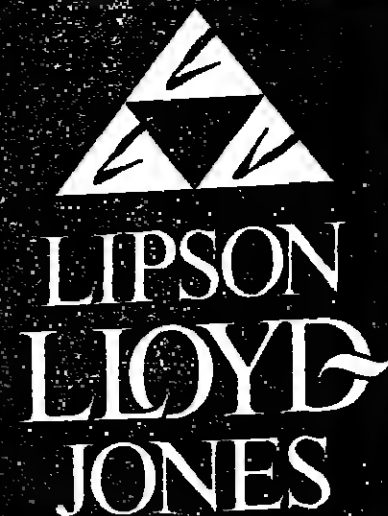
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Source: NRS July-December 1989.

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The above are only a small selection from the positions we are currently instructed to fill. If you would like to discuss any of these or any other aspect of your career, please telephone Laurence Simons or Shona McDougall

**071-831 3270**  
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Or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John's Mews, London WC1N 2NS.

We are qualified lawyers with extensive experience in legal recruitment and all approaches are treated in strict confidence.

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Salary will be related to age, qualifications and experience; superannuation is available under USS conditions. The closing date for applications is 31st July 1990.

Possible candidates are welcome to discuss the post informally with the Dean of Law, Professor Jennifer Tomlin.

Tel: Buckingham (0280) 81 4080.  
 The University of Buckingham,  
 Buckingham MK18 1EG.

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Applications are invited from Solicitors for a post of Lecturer.

The salary will be within the scale £20,023 - £32,645 p.a. (which includes a London allowance of £4,000) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £200.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details and the names of two referees to the Principal, The College of Law, 2 Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 3DF, (tel. 071-242 3757; fax 071-404 8941), from whom further particulars may be obtained.

**PROFILES**

Sunday 20th May, 1990 sees the launch of 'Profiles' in the Appointments Section of The Sunday Times.

'Profiles' has been created for those individuals who are looking either for a career move or a new or more challenging task and for those who have retired but still feel they have more to offer.

Over one third of all executives whose main responsibility is personal and professional development are looking for a new challenge.

The Sunday Times and over one third of top business executives included in 'Profiles' have more than one other related newspaper.

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For more information and to place your advertisement, please call Rachel Phipps on 071-481 4441 or Simon Goldstein on 071-742 7155.

Source: NRS July-December 1989.

**DIARY OF  
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5, Kings Bench  
 Temple, EC4A 3DF

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## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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The company department requires an additional lawyer, ideally 2-5 years qualified, who can bring added expertise in the field of pensions, employee benefits and share schemes. The successful applicant will also be encouraged (and trained where necessary) to develop broader company/commercial skills.

The firm pays highly competitive City salaries and can offer genuine prospects to those of the right calibre.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 071-405 6062 (081-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.

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The department's work embraces all aspects of commercial property advice including sale and purchase, leasing, development, funding and joint ventures which demand the attention of lawyers of the highest calibre.

The department requires 3 more such lawyers, with at least 3 years' post-qualification experience, a practical approach and, ideally, development experience. They will be offered a highly attractive salary and benefits package and excellent prospects.

For further information, please contact Jonathan Brenner on 071-405 6062 (081-958 1936 evenings/weekends) or write to Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.

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LITIGATION -  
PROPERTY AND BUILDINGNORWICH  
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INSURANCE

Our client, Norwich Union Insurance, has one of the largest holdings of commercial property in the UK and is the country's biggest investor in in-town shopping centres. As a result, its legal team of 31 solicitors and 20 legal executives consistently receives property work of the highest quality. This includes conveyances on a scale seldom matched elsewhere, as well as diverse and very substantial litigation.

It is in the contentious areas of property law that Norwich Union currently has vacancies. It seeks applications from solicitors and barristers who ideally have had upwards of three years' experience of property-related litigation; particular opportunities exist to do landlord and tenant work, rent reviews, construction and so on. There is potential to progress to positions with managerial responsibility.

Remuneration for these positions will be excellent - reflecting our client's policy of competing for the best available talent - and will include a comprehensive large-company package. Appointees will also benefit from the attractive Norwich location and surrounding countryside.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 3DY.

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Leading Commercial set of Chambers invites applications for tenancies from barristers with established practices in Commercial and Corporate law.

Applications from academics or practising solicitors wishing to re-qualify and with substantial experience in the above areas are similarly invited.

Applications (which will be treated in the strictest confidence) should be sent to:

Marion Hollidge  
Four Essex Court, Temple,  
London EC4Y 9AJ

"Closing date for applications: Tuesday 22nd May 1990."

THE CANTERBURY  
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Common Law Set, established in 1988, in excellent city centre accommodation, now have vacancies for established practitioners and two junior tenants, to assist with the current civil and criminal work load.

Applications to John Bishop,  
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Butchery Lane, Canterbury,  
Kent CT1 2JX.  
Tel: (0227) 456865

5, Kings Bench Walk,  
Temple, EC4Y 7DN.

The Chambers of Mr. David Cocks Q.C. invite applications for tenancies between 12-17 years call practising in Crime/Common Law.

Replies please with 2 references by Friday 15th June to The Senior Clerk.

CHAMBERS OF  
BERNARD HARGROVE QC  
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Applications are invited for Tenancies from established Practitioners between 5 - 12 years call who are interested in pursuing general and specialist areas of common law practice in a developing set of Chambers.

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There will also be opportunities to teach commercial law,

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This appointment, from October 1990 is envisaged as being for

a period of two years in the first instance, but will be subject to a

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to establishing this post.

Applications are accordingly invited from:

(a) career academics with particular interests in the law relevant

to construction, engineering and the professions.

(b) practising solicitors or barristers wishing to take up an

academic career or a substantial period away from practice.

Salary scale: £10,458 - £30,469 plus £1767 L.A. subject to age and

experience.

Applications and further particulars can be obtained

from Mr. J. Wiggs, School Administrative Officer,  
School of Engineering, King's College London, Strand,  
London, WC2R 2LS Tel. 071 836 5454 ext. 2787.

Closing date for applications is 22nd June 1990.

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To £35,000 + bonus + car

For a British owned international engineering and construction group with a turnover approaching £1 billion and around twelve thousand employees world-wide. The group has a decentralised management philosophy and a head office team of around 50, specialising in company secretarial matters, corporate finance, corporate planning, personnel and public relations.

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Ideally you are a solicitor and Chartered Secretary. You must have significant company secretarial experience preferably gained at PLC holding company level including experience of acquisitions. A general understanding of pensions and insurance is desirable, although their day-to-day administration is dealt with elsewhere. A flexible approach, high professional standards and a stable track record are essential.

Salary is for discussion as indicated. Benefits include a management incentive scheme, car, pension, free lunches and twenty five days' holiday.

Please write - in confidence - with full career details to Christopher Warren-Smith, Ref: 120346, MSL Chartered Secretary, 300

Aybrook Street, London W1M 3JL.

MSL Chartered Secretary

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Large reputable practice with substantial property department. General conveyancing, development related and planning work. 4 years + PQE at similar level essential.

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Thriving West Country practice with several branch offices. Residential and commercial property work. Early responsibility offered. 2 years + PQE.

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Birmingham to £35,000  
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Candidates are asked to contact Alyson Lumsden, David Lloyd or James Davis. Interviews can be conducted in the City or the West End. Absolute discretion is of course assured.

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CONNECTIONS160 New Bond Street London W1Y 0HR  
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## 90 Qualifiers

Our clients include a complete range of practices in London and throughout the country. They are already recruiting applicants qualifying this autumn. Those with sound academic records and good all round experience in articles are particularly in demand. Contact us in strict confidence for informed advice and help in finding an appropriate position and in making the right decision.

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# HORIZONS

## Teachers to the brave English newcomers

A teacher of English as a second language may be working with students who have had to flee their country in fear of their lives, leaving behind friends and family. "Yet," says one teacher, "they are so resilient, dedicated and optimistic. I feel privileged to be working with them."

Refugees or not, it is the students and their commitment to learning which make Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL) worthwhile for many teachers. Tonia Kastelanides, a former Inner London Education Authority education officer, says TESOL in schools is "highly rewarding because most pupils are highly motivated".

Teaching English to Speakers of other Languages (TESOL) — as it is increasingly being called — takes place mainly in school and adult further education colleges. Most of the jobs are in London and metropolitan areas where there is a high concentration of ethnic minorities. All students speak a first language other than English and are living in this country permanently.

There the uniformity ends: an English as a Second Language (ESL) adult education class could include a Vietnamese peasant farmer and a Pakistani economics graduate. In schools, pupils are increasingly likely to be second or third generation immigrants who speak their mother tongue at home. Ann Spiers of Natesla, the TESOL professional association, considers the diversity is positive: "It is the most stimulating kind of teaching because you have to respond to people as individuals."

### Linda Steele explains the qualifications needed and the rewards of teaching our mother tongue to foreign students in Britain

Learning English is seen as an enabling process, rather than an end in itself. In schools and further education establishments, especially, collaborative work with a teacher in a mainstream class is common. The aim is to ensure that the subject is comprehensible to students. An ESL teacher may, for example, make suggestions about the type of language used in lessons. Withdrawing students for language classes is increasingly rare, except as a follow up to mainstream lessons or if they have virtually no knowledge of English.

Voluntary work in adult education institutes is a common route into TESOL in adult and further education. Although unpaid, it at least offers a taste of what the job entails. Those with teaching experience — perhaps Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) in students living abroad — may be offered paid work.

Once in service, teachers should consider formal training, such as the Royal Society of Arts initial certificate or diploma. Qualifications are increasingly

in demand as the field becomes more professional. Some teacher-training courses — one-year PGCE for graduates, or Bachelor of Education — offer TESOL/TESOL modules. The advantage of this route is that, with qualified teacher status, work in schools, as well as in adult and further education, is possible. A few local education authorities, such as Hounslow in west London, offer mainstream schoolteachers in-service TESOL training or the chance to study for a postgraduate diploma.

There are serious drawbacks to the profession. Most posts, especially in adult and further education, are badly paid and part-time. The lack of a proper career structure and senior posts is a source of frustration.

Demand for ESL teachers shows no sign of abating, with a growing number of bilingual and multilingual British children coming into the education system. The single European market may offer more opportunities. Greater mobility in the labour market could mean an increasing number of European workers needing language support at work and on courses in this country.

English is the lingua franca of business and communication, so the chances of working abroad are increasing. Someone who wants only to teach abroad should consider a TEFL rather than a TESOL qualification.

Further details: Natesla, Hall Green College, Birmingham B5 5SU; Graduate Teacher Training Registry, 3 Crawford Place, London W1H 3BN.



Lifting the veil of language: Sabine Gupta at work in east London

## Poetry lessons help to soothe the refugees

SABINE GUPTA realized that she had returned seven days late to her Sri Lankan polytechnic job only when a week's pay was deducted. Holiday dates had changed but all the information was in Sinhalese. "It was a good learning experience," she says, smiling. "I understood what it felt like to be denied access, because yours is not the main language, in information you need."

A graduate in German, Miss Gupta did a teacher training course specializing in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL) and taught in Sri Lanka with Voluntary Service Overseas for two years, which she described as "an enjoyable and valuable experience". After two more years teaching in a state-run college in West Germany, she returned and studied for an MA degree in TESOL at the Institute of Education.

In 1988, after English as a Second Language (ESL) work at a secondary school in Croydon in south London, she began her current job as a lecturer in English as a Second Language (ESOL) at Newham Community College in east London at £13,000 a year.

Though her post is full-time, she says that "in this country, you have to be prepared to start as a part-time lecturer. It is hard work for little money" although teachers can earn about £12 an hour in London.

A lot of her work involves "team teaching". She believes language support in mainstream classes is crucial — but providing it can be difficult.

Last year, she taught basic language skills to some Somali refugees. "I tried to approach it via their outside needs," she says. "We did some work on poems about arriving in the country which they could relate to their own experiences."

071-481 1066

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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### CLEVELAND



### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### DEVELOPING SERVICES FOR THE NEW DECADE

The centrally based Policy Review and Development Unit is responsible for the development of co-ordinated and coherent policies of service provision. We require:

### Development Officers (2 posts) £15,801-£17,289

These posts are concerned with the implementation and review of policies. One post will focus on developing services for older children and young people, either leaving care or having contact with the Juvenile Justice System. The second post focuses on developing aspects of our policies for people either experiencing or recovering from a mental illness. Both posts will involve helping the Department to implement the Community Care White Paper and the Children Act.

These posts will provide ideal career development opportunities for people wishing to acquire development and planning skills, since secondment from these posts to other areas of the Department will be offered as work programmes mature.

Successful applicants will require:

- a commitment to quality services and consumer choice
- to develop analytical skills
- wide knowledge of service provision/trends
- report writing skills
- ability to work collaboratively with good communication skills
- an appropriate qualification
- a strong commitment to the implementation of equal opportunities policies

A generous relocation package including car loan / leasing facilities is available. Information packs and application forms can be obtained by telephoning the Personnel Section on 0642 246945 - direct line.

The closing date for return of completed applications is Friday, May 25, 1990.

We are working towards equality for women, black people and people with disabilities. All applicants who have the support of the Displacement Resettlement Officer will be granted an interview.

### KILBURN COLLEGE

### HEAD OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

£16,803-£17,982 p.a. inc.

Applicants should either be a Member of the Association of Accounting Technicians (MAAT) or have made substantial progress towards obtaining the qualification of one of the Chartered bodies i.e. CACA, CIMA, CIPFA. Relevant employment experience in a post of responsibility is essential.

Application form and job description from Kilburn Polytechnic, Priory Park Road, London NW6 1YB returnable by 1st June 1990. Tel: 071-328 8241. Please quote ref: E/1214.



BRENT COUNCIL

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### GREENWICH AND BEXLEY FAMILY PRACTITIONER COMMITTEE

### Vacancy for Divisional Manager for Service Development and Planning.

SALARY £27,400

+ performance related pay + lease car

The Greenwich and Bexley Family Practitioner Committee is responsible for managing the services provided under NHS arrangements by general practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and opticians.

As part of the Government's plans to enhance the FPC's managerial role by the introduction of business practices, Greenwich and Bexley FPC intends to make a new appointment of a manager to plan and develop family health services in the area in collaboration with the two District Health Authorities, Local Authorities and the Voluntary Sector, to ensure the most effective provision possible of primary health care.

Responsible for developing strategies for resource allocation and quality assurance, the successful applicant will be uniquely placed to stimulate and negotiate changes in service delivery to general public.

The appointee will not necessarily have a background in the NHS (though this could be an advantage) and will report directly to the Chief Executive.

For further details contact Sheila Loft on 081-300 3303 ext 203.

Written applications to Chief Executive, Greenwich and Bexley Family Practitioner Committee, Mastow House, 109 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent DA15 7EU by first post on 8 June 1990.

## Internal Auditor

Up to £18,311 + Car

Save the Children Fund is the UK's largest international children's charity with major programmes in some 50 countries and a well established project base in the UK.

To finance our work we depend on support from the general public, volunteers in over 800 local branches in the UK, business, local authorities and central government.

The Internal Audit department is instrumental in recommending new procedures to improve the Fund's financial systems and controls. Working with the Senior Internal Auditor, you will be responsible for financial and operational audits within all areas of our activities.

You should be at least a part qualified Chartered Accountant with a minimum of 3 years' audit experience. Self-motivated, you must have the tact and diplomacy to work effectively with volunteers and non-accounting colleagues. Good communication skills are, therefore, essential. The post involves frequent travel within the UK and occasionally overseas.

In addition to a salary of up to £18,311 for a 35-hour week, benefits include a car, 25 days' holiday and contributory pension scheme.

Please write for further details and an application form to Wendy Gay, Personnel Officer, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD.

Closing date: 31st May 1990.

SCF aims to be an equal opportunities employer.



### SUTTON HOUSE COMMUNITY SCHEME FULL-TIME FUNDRAISER £16,500

Sutton House is the oldest surviving domestic building in London's East End - in the heart of the inner city. It is a very different National Trust property. A Community Scheme which will restore Sutton House's architectural, social and cultural importance to both local and wider communities is now planned.

We need a Fundraiser whose flair, drive, experience, dedication and imagination can help us make these plans a reality - our initial appeal will be for £600,000. In return we can offer an involvement in a unique National Trust project, combining history, the arts, commerce, and PR. Your direct contribution to the locality will be immense. The Fundraiser will report to the Sutton House Local Management Committee and work as a National Trust employee.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by May 25), write enclosing large saa to:

Robin Mills, The National Trust, Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe HP14 4LA.

### LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS IN THE FINANCE OFFICE

Following re-structuring the following posts are available immediately.

### RESEARCH CONTRACTS OFFICER (Ref F01)

Salary not less than £22,551 (under review), with deputy finance officer status.

Qualified and experienced to manage income, currently £M7 from grants and contracts, this senior officer will negotiate on behalf of grants and contract holders, introduce a costing system which delivers good indirect costs recovery, and office systems which ensure positive cash flow management together with timely reporting by academic investigators. Candidates for this challenging position must have a proven management record, possess relevant accounting skills and be computer literate.

### ASSISTANT RESEARCH CONTRACTS OFFICER (Ref F02)

Salary not less than £19,095 (under review).

The Assistant Research Contracts Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Contracts Office and for providing academic investigators with regular and detailed regulatory control information. Candidates must have a proven administrative record employing accountancy skills in a computer-orientated environment.

### ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER (Ref F03)

Salary not less than £14,846 (under review).

The Assistant Finance Officer will manage the main accounts office, administer the School's insurance, provide assistance with preparation of estimates and budgets and provide cover for the Payroll and Pensions Officer. Applications are invited from part-qualified accountants (study leave provided).

Further particulars from the Personnel Office, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, telephone 071 636 8636 (ext 425), fax 071 636 5389 to whom applications should be submitted by 4 June 1990. Applications (no forms) should include a full career record and the names and addresses of three referees who may be approached immediately.

### LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE (University of London)

### CHAIR IN HEALTH POLICY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POLICY

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is one of the world's premier institutions in the fields of public health and tropical medicine. It is currently undergoing major restructuring and reform.

This new strategy embraces exciting initiatives in the Department of Public Health and Policy, one of the four large multi-disciplinary departments in the School, under the direction of Professor Patrick Vaughan, Head of Department. The Department plans an expansion of its activities during the 1990's, particularly with regard to Europe, focusing on health policy, and the evaluation of health and health programmes.

The Department encompasses five research units working on health policy, health services, research, health promotion and prevention, human nutrition, and environmental health. It is responsible for the organisation of four Master of Science degrees and it has a large PhD research degree training programme. The Department has close links with the National Health Service and it has both national and international health activities.

This new chair has been created in order to lead and build the Department's teaching and research in health economics during the 1990's, particularly with regard to health economics in Britain and the rest of Europe. The post holder will have a strong background in health economics and policy, will be willing to work with multidisciplinary staff, and will take a lead in establishing new research programmes.

Applicants are invited to telephone Professor Patrick Vaughan on 071 636 8636 for an informal discussion. Formal applications should be sent to the Personnel Office, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 11 June 1990.

### LEGAL

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This new role will play a major part in the future development and strategy of the Council with 2 key elements of responsibility. Firstly to the Council for all legal and secretarial services traditionally associated with the position and secondly as one of the three Executive Officers charged with the responsibility of undertaking the functions of Chief Executive. Managerial responsibility will embrace Personnel and Management Services, Public Relations and Emergency Services Planning. You will act as County Returning Officer.

Your responsibilities will be wide ranging and it is expected that you will be a practising solicitor qualified in English law of at least 10 years or more standing. Managerial ability will be demonstrated by at least 3 years experience at 2nd tier (or 3rd in a large authority) gained in a relevant department of a County, Metropolitan or large Shire District.

For more information contact Mrs Helen Moore, tel: (0670) 514343, ext 3169.

Application forms to be returned to Mrs Helen Moore, Personnel Division, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 2EF returnable by 25.5.90.

All suitably qualified and experienced disabled applicants will be interviewed.



### Dean of School of Informatics

The new School of Informatics, to be established from August 1990, brings together Computer Science, Software Reliability, Information Science and Business Systems Analysis. It will form one of the largest groups in computer studies within the UK higher education system. The Dean will lead the expansion of the School's activities, which form a major part of the University's plan for development.

This is a key post and salary will be by agreement.

Details and an application form are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Tel: (071) 253 4399 ext 3035. Please quote reference: DS/IT.

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For a job description and further information please contact Nicky Channon, Personnel Officer, West Sussex FPC, 175 Broyle Road, Chichester, PO19 4AD. Applications by CV to Mrs. Channon at this address. Closing date: 25 May 1990.

### THE TIMES

### THE SUNDAYTIMES

### PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS FINANCE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The Times and The Sunday Times will focus on Financial Appointments on the following dates

The Times 22nd May The Sunday Times 20th May

Capitalise on this opportunity to advertise in both papers and reach an audience of almost 250,000 ABC1 Adults in banking and financial services aged 25-40.

For further details call Claire Kaufman on

071 481 1066.

Source NRS July - Dec 89







Sally Jones puts the new sport of indoor polo to the test in its first tournament in Britain

# A game of grace moves indoors

THE Grace family from Berkshire have just staged the first big indoor polo tournament in Britain and the game looks likely to catch on here, as it has in the United States, where it is already well established.

Peter Grace, a former New Zealand international show jumper, who founded the Rangitiki polo school 17 years ago, has pioneered indoor polo, an informal three-a-side version of the outdoor game for the past three years with the help of his daughters, Janey, Pippa, Victoria and Katie, known, of course, as the Amazing Graces.

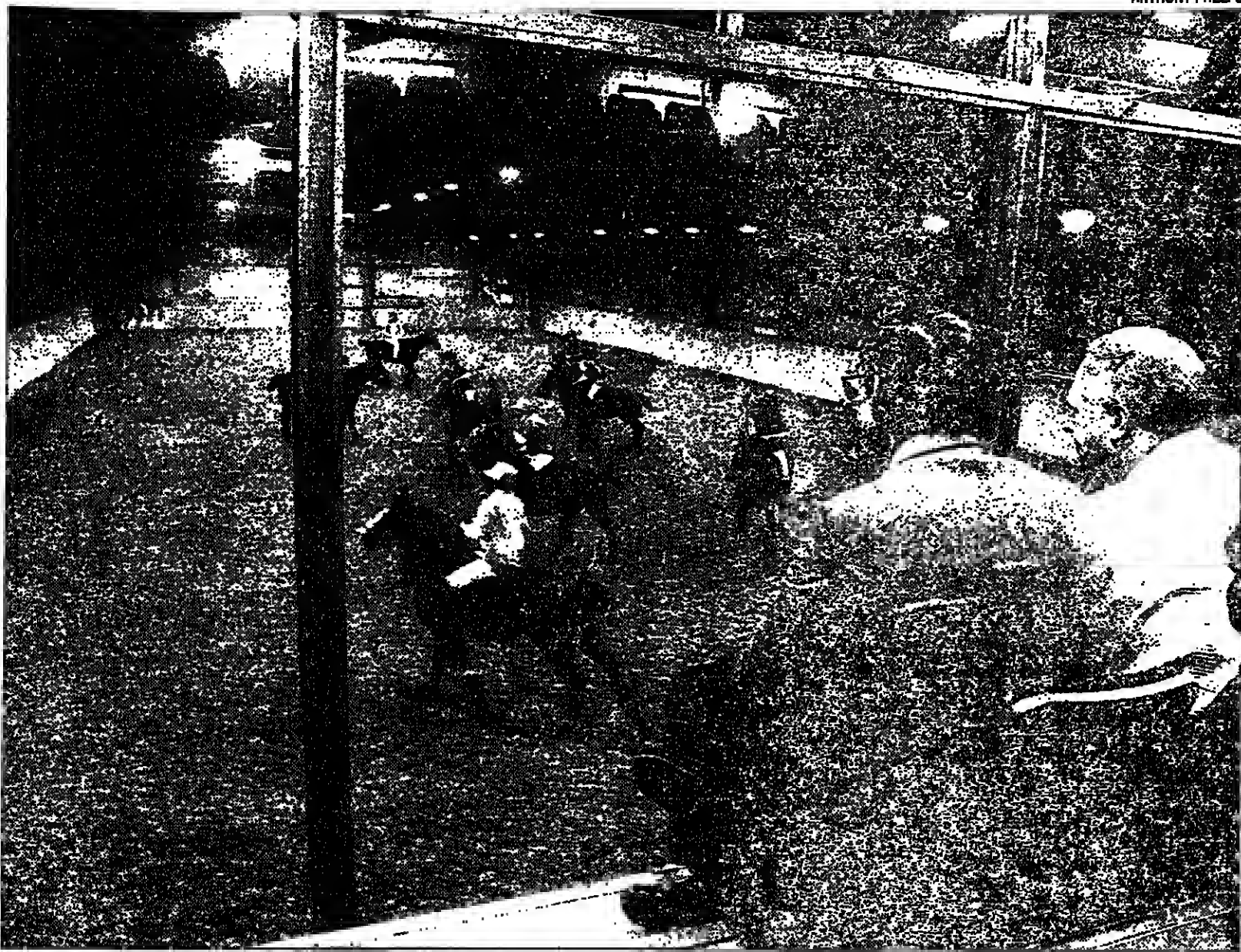
It was originally intended to help ponies and riders keep fit over the winter, but has proved so popular, particularly with beginners, who find the slightly slower pace and larger ball easier to handle, that, given sufficient media coverage, it could become a popular sport in its own right.

The tournament at the spacious Blewbury arena, near Didcot, featured five teams of widely differing standards, from women beginners, including your correspondent playing her first ever competitive chukkas, to stars like Murad Ismail, the son of a polo-mad Pakistani diplomat, and the American, Stewart Copeland, a gaunt, driven-looking man, who was the drummer with the rock group, Police, and is the son of Miles Copeland, of CIA fame.

Both Ismail, a professional, and Copeland learnt their polo in America, Ismail on the college circuit, where he became a four-handcapper indoors. Because of the differing techniques, players can be high goalers at indoor polo and relative novices outdoors.

In the 60yd x 30yd arena, tight turns were vital, as was a calm, unflappable pony who could be induced to canter close to the boards where the 8in-diameter rubber ball rolled into the side.

In the first game, cleverly orchestrated by the elegant Peter Grace, three novices on each side were lacerated by two experienced players who could pass but not shoot. Even so, amid all the adrenalin and hurly-burly, it seemed a little like prep school rugby, with



Horse play: spectators are given a rare close-up view of polo at the meeting indoors of Rangitiki and Westcroft Park at Blewbury Arena

everyone charging after the ball at once.

The main matches were a different matter, with the accomplished Grace sisters taking turns in one team and proving beyond doubt the folly of Major Ronald Ferguson's chauvinist allegations in the recent controversial "Cutting Edge" documentary that "polo is no game for a woman."

Victoria is the second-ranked woman in Britain, behind Clare Tomlinson, while Pippa and Janey are not

far behind, all three competing with verve and precision and effectively "riding off" much heavier male opponents, the polo equivalent of a shoulder charge, to throw an opposing pony off the line of the ball.

As Murad Ismail observed after one bruising encounter: "These girls are brilliant riders and they can compete on equal terms with most men."

"Major Ron just doesn't know what he's talking about. I rang Channel 4 to tell them what a load of rubbish the programme was. Real polo

isn't a bit like that." Certainly, the down-to-earth friendliness of the event seemed a world away from the ritzy atmosphere of clubs like The Guards and the Royal County of Berkshire.

Among the spectators was Buff Crisp, the secretary of the Hurlingham Polo Association, the game's governing body. "It's great fun," he said after his first taste of the sport.

"The crowd really gets involved because all the action is so close." Despite some reservations,

Stewart Copeland agreed, and he explained: "It's a bit unnatural, but very enjoyable and a great way to keep fit, especially during the English winters."

The best of the beginners, Caroline Anquetil, an aromatherapist in her forties, admitted that she had taken up polo as a total change from her sedentary job.

"I started in November and I've only ever played indoors. I have one lesson per week — that's an hour's stick-and-balling and two slow chukkas,

which costs me £85. It's incredibly exhilarating and just hitting the ball into the goal gives me a high for the rest of the week."

The Graces meanwhile are trying to get the game more television coverage and looking for a sponsor to help them build an indoor arena nearer to their Sunningdale base, as well as backing their all-woman polo team in time for the outdoor season.

Given their form indoors, the sisters should be a force to be reckoned with.

## RACING

## Digression stays solid at head of Derby betting

By Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent

DIGRESSION is now a solid 4-1 favourite for his attempt to make amends to Khalid Abdulla and Guy Harwood for Dancing Brave's unlucky defeat in the Derby in 1986.

Yesterday, Ladbrokes came into line with the other bookmakers when trimming Digression's odds from 5-1 to 4-1. "It's just been steady backing all the way down the line," said Mike Dillon. "We're even laying him at 4-1. And you don't lay dead horses in the Derby."

The current situation in the Derby market is almost without precedent. Digression is favourite solely on the basis of his two-year-old form when he won Ascot's Royal Lodge Stakes.

The bet has not been seen in public for eight months, and will have his only trial in Goodwood's Predominate Stakes a week tomorrow, only a fortnight before the big day. However, Harwood is delighted with Digression's progress since a setback at the end of March. "He's working well, though I haven't opened him up yet," said the trainer yesterday. "Before his setback, he did one hit of work which was very impressive. He would have been my 2,000 Guineas horse."

However, 4-1 is a short price in the present circumstances and yesterday punters were still searching desperately for each-way alternatives. Corals, having offered 16-1 Zoman, and 14-1 Rock Hopper, had substantial support for both horses and cut their prices to 12-1 before midday.

Zoman, runner-up to Linamix in the French 2,000 Guineas, is considered to be markedly superior to last Saturday's Lingfield Derby Trial Smith, the clerk of the course. "We haven't watered since last week and there's a good covering of grass."

staying the distance", said Paul Cole yesterday. "We'll give him a racecourse gallop somewhere, but where hasn't been decided yet."

A personal opinion is that Rock Hopper's Lingfield win has been underrated and backers did right to take the 16-1. Although the Sharief Dancer colt was idling at the finish, he had shown a decisive burst of speed to put his stamp on the race. As tomorrow's William Hill Dante Stakes looks unlikely to produce any significant market changes, a great deal is going to depend on next week's Predominate.

Other horses in demand yesterday were Blue Sam, Duke Of Padouah and Razeem. This was all predictable but more surprising was backing for Sasaki, the short-lived Derby favourite, who ran so disappointingly when third to Starscream in the White Rose Stakes at Ascot.

The price of Michael Stoute's Sasaki's Wells colt has been cut from 25-1 to 16-1 with Corals and from the same price to 14-1 with Hills. Corals reported laying a single bet of £1,000 at 25-1. An improved showing is expected from Sasaki on Thursday's Glasgow Stakes at York where the three-year-old will have his tongue tied down.

Anshan remains favourite for tomorrow's Dante Stakes with the sponsors at 13-8 on. They then offer 6-1 Dorset Duke (from 12-1), Ray Waki and Anglamore, and 12-1 Laxy Bay.

Underfoot conditions now look favourable for Anshan, the 2,000 Guineas third. "It's good to firm at present," said John Smith, the clerk of the course. "We haven't watered since last week and there's a good covering of grass."

## Adage just reward for Clerke-Brown

Point-to-point by Brian Beel

THE official going of good to firm at Kingston Blount on Saturday did not do full justice to the work put in by the owner Arthur Clerke-Brown as the 40 runners at the Vale of Aylesbury point-to-point enjoyed good going with only the odd firmer patch.

Clerke-Brown, however, was rewarded when Adage defied a 4lb penalty and won the adjacent race for him, under Ian McKie.

Chris Coyne objected to the riding of Andy Tuton on Wild Moon in the restricted for-bumping round the final but, but this was not upheld, and it was Coyne that had his knuckles wrapped for dropping his hands too soon on Bishop's Blaize and allowing Wild Moon to win by a head.

Saybright, a qualifier for The Times Championship final at Towcester on Friday week, was the easy winner of the open for Jim Tarry. This combination was thus completing a sequence of five wins, ranging from maiden and members' through adjacent and restricted to Saturday's success in open company.

At the Essex Farmers and Union, Nicola Bothway completed a treble in ladies events on As You Were, who beat his old rival Noan Wood by 10 lengths.

Simon Cowell's surprise win in the open on Foreman completed a double. Earlier, he had had to pull out all the stops to get Auld Jake, the 5-2 on favourite for the members, home by half a length from Drake's Finnsle.

## Chance for Royal Buskins

THE Land Rover hunter chase at Towcester this evening is the first of the National point-to-point championships to be decided, and on form Royal Buskins has only to put in a clear round to win (Brian Beel writes).

However, she was not foot-perfect when running on gamely to win by half a length at York. She had time out and her owner-side Jonathan Sprake, was unseated in her previous race at Nedge.

Another who had worked wonders with the water was Oliver Carter at Ottery St Mary for the Mild Devon meeting. It was ironic that the members his Roodie Doodle was clipped lengths clear and going well when he slipped up on a wet patch and unseated Linda Blackford. However, Skerry Meadow made amends later by winning the maiden for Carter with Ian Widdicombe aboard.

Paul Hamer had to give up the ride on Timber Tool in the open at the Calligarr Farmers after a fall on Sticksbos in the adjacent. John Llewellyn deputised and survived a bad mistake five out before Timber Tool recorded his ninth win of the season.

Gerry Doyle dropped one behind him in the quest for the Daily Telegraph trophy when surprisingly beaten by Moulton, a 12-1 chance, in a three-horse race at the Minehead and West Somerset.

Adam Welsh won the tide of leading rider in the South East after landing a double at the Surrey Union, on Crawfordstown, the outsider in a match for the restricted, and on Ten Bears, the easy winner of the adjacent.

In yesterday's results of the Tedworth, I unfortunately substituted Polar Glen, tonight's mount of Mike Felton in the Land Rover final, for Political Whip, the winner of the four-mile open. Further apologies are due for compounding my error in the report.

Polar Glen is the best of those with 12 stone, but will not find it easy to give 10lb to Bally Way. How's Tony and Master Hardy. Little separates these three but, provided Jonathan Sprake sits tight, Royal Buskins has an outstanding chance.

Border Burg struggled to beat Fury Manor at level weights at the Bicester and this former star performer looks to have little chance of giving weight away here.

## TRIATHLON

## Family effort helps secure championship

By Ian Sweet

THE victorious London team in the British Triathlon Association's inter-regional championship included the father-and-daughter combination of Harry and Jenny Webb. Jenny was the fastest woman in the open section of this early-season triathlon in a total time of 2hr 29min 49sec, and Harry was the second fastest veteran in 2hr 22min 49sec.

The overall team event was decided on the aggregate time of six senior men, two women and two veterans. London were the quickest of the 10 teams with a total time of 23hr 56min 56sec, some 25 minutes clear of their nearest rivals, Scotland.

The competition, held near Leeds, included a 1.5km swim, 48km cycling event and a 10km run. No one failed to complete a tough course in ideal conditions on Sunday.

Not all the honours went London's way. Jonathan Ashby, representing East Midlands, recorded the fastest time of the day, 2hr 8min 39sec, and he was hard pressed by Jenkinson.

RESULTS: Teams: 1, London, 23:56:56; 2, Scotland, 24:21:25; 3, Southern, 24:40:56; 4, Northern, 25:00:00; 5, J. Ashby (East Midlands), 25:00:00; 6, J. Ashby (Northern), 25:00:00; 7, J. Ashby (Southern), 25:00:00; 8, J. Ashby (Western), 25:00:00; 9, J. Ashby (Central), 25:00:00; 10, J. Ashby (North East), 25:00:00.

## A viewer's guide to the Cup final

MY FIRST problem was to decide just when coverage of the FA Cup final began. The game kicked-off at three o'clock, but *Cup Final Grandstand* started at noon, and the *Cup Final Preview* was on Friday night. I decided that anything on a previous day did not count, so I pulled up my chair at 12 noon.

I enjoyed *The Road to Wembley*, a review of the early rounds and the fortunes of our League giant-killers. I enjoyed watching all the goals from dozens of previous finals all the way back to the fifties. I even enjoyed the visits to the team's luxury, pre-match hotels and the fatuous interviews about what time the players got out of bed. But I did not enjoy watching both versions of old pop songs. That was awful.

With only an hour to go to the game, the football experts aired their opinions. They seemed to want to disagree with each other all afternoon, but still came to the unanimous decision that Manchester United would win. I found myself wondering if it was too late to place a bet on Crystal Palace.

Once I had sang *Abide with Me* and *God Save the Queen*, it was too late. Desmond Lynam and his chums handed over to John Motson and Trevor Brooking and the game was starting. Motson predicted: "This is going to be a game of goals," which football matches normally are.

An armchair spectator may not be able to feel the Wembley atmosphere, but he can see everything that happens. The visual coverage is superb, with cameras placed to cover every angle and replays instantly available.

There is a case, though, for a different style of commentary. Large sections of the match were described like this, "Martyn to Pemberton, Pemberton to Gray, Thorn, Barber, Thomas, Shaw, back to Thomas, Pardew, Bright shoots. Goal kick."

The commentary seems to be more a test of Motson's ability to recognize the players than to recognize what is happening. Brooking's occasional, tactical



CHARLIE SPEDDING, the international athlete, with his appraisal of the FA Cup final television coverage

assessments, however, were interesting. I would like to see Brooking joined by a good club manager or two, and far more time given to explaining the way each team is trying to exploit its strengths and counter the strengths of the opposition. But then perhaps I am naive, and the ubiquitous offside trap is the only clearly defined tactic in use.

The game was dull for 20 minutes, but very exciting by the end. Polished football was there in patches, but the excitement of the contest was always entertaining as fortune fluctuated. At different stages, each team seemed to have won.

A lot of those gyrations were caused by Ian Wright, of Crystal Palace, who scored the goal of the day after having made the common of day. During the morning interviews, he had matter-of-factly announced: "I was born for today," which sounds a bit much for someone who was only named as substitute.

He entered the game after 70 minutes of play, and the first time he got the ball, scored a brilliant goal, which took the match to extra time. Within a minute of the restart, he had scored another, and his short

commentary was full of likely winners. His destiny would have been complete, but for Mark Hughes' late equalizer, which salvaged a replay for United.

I am fascinated by Wright. He says such things because he knows how good he is, or does believing his words enable or even make him play so well? All will be revealed on Thursday when the two teams have to start all over again.

## CYCLING

## Two chances for Milk Race hopes

By Peter Bryan

BRITAIN will pin its Milk Race hopes on a mixture of experience and youth when the 120-mile am-pm event starts in Penzance on May 27. There are two national squads among the line-up of 17 teams for the race, which lasts a fortnight and ends in Liverpool: Great Britain, led by the British road champion, Dave Cook, of Darlington, who will be racing on home roads for the first time this year, and Britannia, whose national leader could be Brian Smith, the Scottish winner of the Lincoln Grand Prix on Sunday.

Youth is represented by two 20-year-olds, Matthew Stephens, a team colleague of

Cook's in France, and Simeon Hempsall, whose selection was clinched by an outstanding third place overall in the Lancashire Enterprises four-day.

Stephens is a strong climber and the Milk Race course will certainly offer plenty of opportunity for him to achieve his potential. Hempsall has a different talent: he is one of the fastest sprint finishers among the amateurs. He was tenth in the world junior road race in 1987.

Riders as young as Stephens and Hempsall would not normally make the national team for an event as hard as the Milk Race, but Britain's coach, Doug

## Renault's champagne taste points to a vintage season

From John Blunsden, Imola

THERE is little time for celebration in the hectic world of grand prix motor racing, and the bubbles from Riccardo Patrese's victory champagne had scarcely dried on the tarmac at Imola on Sunday afternoon before the Canon-Williams team was packing up and preparing for yet another test session.

This time it will be on the tiny French circuit at Croix-en-Ternois, in northern France. The reason for going to a track which looks better suited to go-karts is that the next round of the Formula One world championship takes place on Sunday week through the streets of Monaco. The tight turns of Ternois are just the place to discover if your cars are getting the power down onto the track.

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## MOTOR RACING

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## BADMINTON

## Brown is recalled for finals

By Richard Eaton

MIKE Brown, the subject of a petition from fellow players after his omission from England's Commonwealth Games team, has been included in the squad for the finals of the Thomas and Uber Cups, in Nagoya and Tokyo respectively from May 25 to June 3.

Brown, national champion in men's doubles, was left out of the men's Thomas Cup team which qualified from the European zone in February, but was included in the team announced yesterday after Andy Goode and Andy Fairhurst both reported unfit.

Yorkshire, aged 33 and from York, got the vote with just three days remaining before England's acting manager, Ciro Ciniglio, had to nominate his squad, and only after Ciniglio had spent 48 hours attempting to track down Brown, who was coaching Spain.

Another surprise is the nomination of Nora Perry, the world doubles champion in 1980. However, this is merely a precaution. Perry's expected role will be as Ciniglio's assistant, with responsibility for the women's Uber Cup team, which may have an outside chance of a medal despite the absence of Sara Sankey.

TEAMS: Thomas: O'Hall, S. Bradbury, S. Butler, A. Mullan, C. Hunt, O. Wright, N. Perry, M. Brown, C. Smith, H. Smith, J. Munday, N. Perry, G. Clark, G. Gowers.

## TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL  
7.30 unless stated  
International match  
England v Denmark (at Wembley, 8.00)

U-23 International match  
N Ireland v Rep of Ireland (at Portlough)

CRICKET  
Britannia Assurance  
Championship  
11.0, 110 overs minimum  
DERBY: Derbyshire v Lancashire  
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan  
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Sussex

OTHER SPORT  
GOLF: Welsh women's championship (Aberystwyth); Scottish women's championship (Machrihanish); Golf (St Andrews); SPEEDWAY: National League; Milton Keynes v Wembley; Peterborough; TENNIS: H-Tac Spring Satellite Masters (Bournemouth)

BOXING: Screenport 10-11.30am and 1.00pm: Professional events.  
CYCLING: Screenport 8.30-9am, 1.30-2.30 and 10.30-11pm: Tour de France; 12-1am (tomorrow): Scottish President's League from Belfast.







Touring team make winning start to their first-class fixtures by dominating an exciting final day at Worcester

# Wright leads New Zealanders home

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

**WORCESTER:** The New Zealanders beat Worcestershire by six wickets.

IT HAS become a misleading habit of touring teams, even the successful ones, to slip on a few banana skins before finding their feet. England, when overseas, regularly have an early crisis and Australia, last summer, lost in two days at Worcester before beating England 4-0. But the 1990 visitors to these shores are evidently dispensing with such dramatics and have begun as they mean to go on.

In control throughout the final day of this fluctuating match, New Zealand won their opening first-class fixture with 7.1 overs in hand, and it would have been more but for an inconsiderate rain break.

Vital batsmen made runs and vital bowlers took wickets so the Kiwis will travel to Taunton today in good heart.

They will not, however, be carried away. Outplaying the dual county champions is an undeniably good way to start a tour, but the bare details may flatter them.

Worcestershire began the game without four international players and lost Hick early on day one. Nevertheless, they twice dragged themselves back from unpromising positions to expose some shallowness which the New Zealanders' management will be anxious to work upon.

Some of the batting in the first innings was grim and when Newport and Hingworth were embarked on their century stand on Sunday afternoon, there was a hint of helplessness about the bowling.

With that said, this was still a fine game of cricket, eventually won by John Wright's

entertainment, and England must expect him to sell his wicket dearly.

Franklin edged to second slip and had the rare distinction of being caught by each bowler. Wright, by now, was into the 90s, and he began the last over before tea on 99. Hingworth beat him three times in the course of a maiden and then, after the break, dismissed him, Wright's heel flicking off the ball.

Rough justice, perhaps, but Wright's innings, which included 76 in boundaries, seemed to have settled the issue. The rain threatened briefly and Hingworth caused more problems, bowling over the wicket into the rough, but Rutherford survived.

Worcestershire First Innings 171 (R J Haden 5 for 27)

Second Innings

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P A Neale 100 b Haden 15  
R H Hingworth c Crowe b Morrison 15  
P J Newport c Rutherford b Priest 28  
S R Lampert b Morrison 30  
M V Radford c Priest b Morrison 1  
S R Lampert b Morrison 1  
S M McLean not out 0  
Extras (11, 10, 6, 9) 36  
Total 274

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-21, 3-55, 4-59, 5-238, 6-238, 7-241, 8-266

BOWLING: Morrison 15-2-60-3; Haden 15-2-40-1; Rutherford 7-0-27-4

NEW ZEALANDERS First Innings 201 (R J Haden 50, P J Newport 54)

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Total (4 wickets) 245

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In command: Franklin, the opener, on his way to making a deceptively comfortable 50 at New Road yesterday

## Gooch and Stephenson feast as Essex spare no favours

By Jack Bailey

**CHELMSFORD (Essex won 105):** Essex beat the Zimbabweans by 71 runs

ESSEX paid the Zimbabweans the compliment of fielding a team which was within a whisker of being their most powerful; only Pringle and Hardie were missing. But, apart from lurching to 83 for four in the pale morning sunshine, Essex extended no further favours.

Gooch and Stephenson scored centuries as they added 173 runs, in harness and at the fall of the Essex attack.

During this decade, Worcestershire drew three different opponents; they ended up with Hampshire, who beat them on the way to winning their first final, and the county champions will be hoping this is not an omen.

Yesterday they were drawn against Glamorgan, who have yet to reach the final of this competition or, indeed, win either of the cups.

Arguably, only supporters of Worcestershire will not need reminding that theirs is the only other club which has never won a Lord's final, in their case despite five attempts.

It is one of cricket's more extraordinary coincidences and one which everyone at New Road is keen to correct this season.

Botham will be fit again by the date of the quarter-final, and his meeting with his former Somerset pal, Richards, will doubtless have popular appeal. Potentially more crucial to Worcestershire's chances of reversing last week's defeat by Glamorgan, however, is the ability of Hick to recover in time from a broken finger. He is believed to have marked out the match as his target.

There is a repeat of last year's final at Chelmsford, where the holders, Nottinghamshire, have already been crushed by Essex this season. Middlesex have a tricky tie at Taunton, where they must overcome the remarkable Cook, of Somerset, and the surprising form of their own old boy, Rose.

Just as attractive, in a draw full of fascinating possibilities, is the meeting of Lancashire and Surrey at Old Trafford. They cannot be on the best of terms after last week's record-breaking run glut in the championship match at the Oval, and another high scoring game must be in prospect now.

QUARTER-FINAL DRAW: Essex v Nottinghamshire (Chelmsford); Worcestershire v Glamorgan (Taunton); Somerset v Middlesex (at Taunton); Lancashire v Surrey (at Old Trafford).

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## Fraser and Lamb in contention

## Barlow pins hopes on three-year plan

By Ivo Tennant

**ESSEX**

J P Stephenson 114-2-20-4, Jarvis 105

A C Seymour 80 b Brindley 12  
A W Luff 100 not out 12

M J Watson c Brindley b Duvall 14  
G A Gurnham c Stephenson b Duvall 14

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## FOOTBALL

# United and Palace count the benefits of lengthy campaign

By Ian Ross and Steve Acton

AS THE players of Manchester United and Crystal Palace concentrate their efforts on achieving a satisfactory level of fitness before the FA Cup final replay at Wembley on Thursday, the accountants at both clubs will be busy themselves with the more mundane, if ultimately equally productive, task of assessing the financial rewards of success.

The finance of FA Cup football in the 1990s is a complex affair, with clubs receiving differing percentages in different rounds of the competition, but Martin Edwards, the chairman of Manchester United, is confident that his club will gross in excess of £1 million from gate receipts alone. After the payment of expenses, Palace can expect to make at least £750,000 from their cup run this season.

"Even to a club of our size this money is obviously important," Edwards said. "A good run in one of the two major cup competitions does provide a very sizeable financial boost."

In the third, fourth, fifth and sixth rounds of the FA Cup, the two participating clubs each receive 45 per cent of the gate money.

With United having been

watched by 102,941 people during this phase of the competition, they can expect to collect more than £300,000 if the average price of a ticket is deemed to be £7.

Palace, who were paired with less attractive competition and who have a substantially smaller support, were watched by 52,692, a figure which should yield approximately £160,000.

The clubs involved in the semi-finals receive 16.5 per cent of the total revenue generated by both games, but the profit is reduced by the costs of using a neutral venue.

With semi-final tickets invariably more expensive, Palace can expect approximately £130,000 for their semi-final appearance against Liverpool, while United should benefit by more than £185,000 because they need a replay against Oldham Athletic.

The final on Saturday yielded record receipts of approximately £2 million despite a reduction in the capacity of Wembley Stadium to 80,000, and the replay will provide an identical figure if, as is expected, the game is a sell-out.

The finalists each receive 32.5 per cent of the receipts, but that figure is offset by

VAT and various costs, including policing and the hire of the stadium itself. Even so, the clubs should gross in excess of £800,000 from the two Wembley games alone.

In addition to the gate receipts, each club is expected to benefit substantially from fringe income generated by the sale of Cup Final souvenirs.

Ron Noades, the Palace chairman, has already indicated that much of the money earned will be given to Steve Coppell, the team manager, to help strengthen the club's senior squad.

"Steve and I are planning not only for next year but for the year after. All the proceeds from the final will go to him to spend on new players," he said.

United's money will be used to reduce the club's sizeable overdraft. "In the past couple of years, we have spent more than £7 million on new players and that sort of expenditure does make a sizeable hole in the bank balance," Edwards said.

"On paper, our share of the total gate receipts from our eight games in this season's competition looks enormous, but factors like expenses and bonuses must be taken into account."

## Marseilles reap first reward of amazing spending spree

Overseas football review by Keith Blackmore

MARSEILLES completed their demonstration that money can buy success, or at least sustain it, by making sure of the French championship at the weekend. Their 1-0 victory against Caen, the goal coming from Philippe Verriy, was enough to move them four points clear of Bordeaux, who lost to Nice, with only one match to play.

The championship is the first measurable return on the club's extraordinary transfer spree at the beginning of the season. Quite apart from a number of more modest purchases, Bernard Tapie, the president, spent more than £8 million on three players — Chris Waddle, Enzo Franceschi, of Uruguay, and Mozer, of Brazil, more than half of it for Waddle alone.

All three played their part in the championship, not to mention the European Cup campaign which took them to the semi-finals, and they can still reach the French Cup final by beating Racing Paris in the month. But Marseilles won both the championship and the

domestic cup last season, without the expense.

There is a financial argument in favour of Tapie's policy. All three of his buys could increase their investment value in Italy this summer, as could a fourth, Dragovic Stojkovic, of Yugoslavia, who will cost £1 million more than Waddle when he joins from Red Star Belgrade next season. Tapie has indicated that he intends to spend no more and has warned the foreigners that they must expect reduced playing time next season, since only three may be in the team at any one time.

No such conditions apply to Jean-Pierre Papin, the club captain, who is French and who will finish this season as the leading scorer in the League. He already has 30 goals, 12 more than his nearest rival.

Yet that will not win him the Golden Boot, the award presented to the leading scorer in Europe. That will almost certainly go to Hugo Sanchez, of Mexico, who scored 38 times for Real Madrid last season.

The runner-up for the award

is likely to be the Austrian, Gerhard Rodax, who scored 35 times for Admira Wacker and who joined Atletico Madrid this week for £2.4 million.

His partnership with Anton Polster, who scored more than 30 goals for Sevilla in Spain this season, should be one of the features of the World Cup. Besides, with the Turkish championship at the weekend, with two Britons well to the fore, Alan Walsh, formerly of Middlesbrough, Darlington and Bristol City, tried his attack, and Gordon Milne, once in charge of Coventry City, was the manager.

Brazil played their last full international before the World Cup and drew with East Germany 3-3. Their goals were scored by the Italian-based players, Alemão, Careca and Dunga.

Zbigniew Boniek, meanwhile, has taken charge of the Italian first division club, Lecce. The Polish international, aged 34, who retired from playing two years ago after a season with Juventus and Roma, replaces Carlo Mazzone.

## OVERSEAS RESULTS

ARGENTINE: San Lorenzo de Almagro 2, Instituto de Cordoba 1; Talleres de Cordoba 3, Boca Juniors 1; Racing Club 1, Independiente 1; River Plate 1, Estudiantes de La Plata 1. **CHILE:** Colo Colo 2, Universidad de Chile 1. **COLOMBIA:** Deportivo Pasto 1, Deportivo Cali 1. **COSTA RICA:** Deportivo Saprissa 1, Deportivo Limon 1. **CUBA:** Deportivo Ciego de Avila 1, Deportivo Matanzas 1. **FRANCE:** Marseille 1, Caen 0. **GERMANY:** Borussia Dortmund 1, VfL Wolfsburg 1. **HUNGARY:** Ferencvárosi 1, Újpesti 1. **ITALY:** Juventus 1, Fiorentina 1. **JAPAN:** Kawasaki Frontale 1, Urawa Red Diamonds 1. **NETHERLANDS:** Feyenoord 1, PSV Eindhoven 1. **PARAGUAY:** Olimpia 1, Cerro Porteño 1. **PERU:** Sporting Cristal 1, Universitario 1. **RUSSIA:** Spartak Moscow 1, CSKA Moscow 1. **SCOTLAND:** Rangers 1, Celtic 1. **SPAIN:** Real Madrid 1, Barcelona 1. **SWEDEN:** IFK Göteborg 1, Örebro 1. **SWITZERLAND:** FC Basel 1, FC Sion 1. **UNITED STATES:** Los Angeles Galaxy 1, D.C. United 1. **URUGUAY:** Peñarol 1, Nacional 1. **WEST GERMANY:** Bayern Munich 1, Borussia Dortmund 1. **YUGOSLAVIA:** Red Star Belgrade 1, Partizan 1.

2. Vitoria, 30; 3. Lokomotiv, 28; 4. Dinamo, 27; 5. Spartak, 26; 6. Zenit, 25; 7. Torpedo, 24; 8. Krylya Sovetov, 23; 9. Chernomorets, 22; 10. Shinnik, 21; 11. Amur, 20; 12. Volgar, 19; 13. Burevestnik, 18; 14. Zvezda, 17; 15. Krasnodar, 16; 16. Rotor, 15; 17. Nizhny Novgorod, 14; 18. Khimki, 13; 19. Dynamo, 12; 20. Metallurg, 11; 21. Spartak, 10; 22. Lokomotiv, 9; 23. Torpedo, 8; 24. Chernomorets, 7; 25. Shinnik, 6; 26. Amur, 5; 27. Volgar, 4; 28. Burevestnik, 3; 29. Zvezda, 2; 30. Krasnodar, 1; 31. Rotor, 0; 32. Nizhny Novgorod, 0; 33. Khimki, 0; 34. Dynamo, 0; 35. Metallurg, 0; 36. Spartak, 0; 37. Lokomotiv, 0; 38. Torpedo, 0; 39. Chernomorets, 0; 40. Shinnik, 0; 41. Amur, 0; 42. Volgar, 0; 43. Burevestnik, 0; 44. Zvezda, 0; 45. Krasnodar, 0; 46. Rotor, 0; 47. Nizhny Novgorod, 0; 48. Khimki, 0; 49. Dynamo, 0; 50. Metallurg, 0; 51. Spartak, 0; 52. Lokomotiv, 0; 53. Torpedo, 0; 54. Chernomorets, 0; 55. Shinnik, 0; 56. Amur, 0; 57. Volgar, 0; 58. Burevestnik, 0; 59. Zvezda, 0; 60. 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